The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 20. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 2, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,500.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.		South	
No. 6	6 31 a. m.	No. 5	6 00 a. m.
No. 4	3 37 p. m.	No. 1	10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives	5 30	No. 3	7 31 p. m.
Local	5 45 p. m.	Local	2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.		South.	
No. 4	8 00 a. m.	No. 3	7 52 a.m
No. 6	1 05 p. m.	No. 5	1 20 p.m
No. 8	5 30 p. m.	No. 7	6 35 p.m
Local	8 3a a. m	Local	3 05 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 08 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 35 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	6 30 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 23 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 59 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 18 a m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 15	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 45 p m-
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRETORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diethenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House. Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements, at my place on

South Erie street, below Russell's Works,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

all and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it It thoroughly clarifies, and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50-gall. packages, retailing at 35 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after December 2, 1888.
COLLIN WILCOX,
18-6t Willison & Garrett, his attorneys.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT

PRESENTED BY J. TWING BROOKS

Who Believes in the Mills Bill Now and Free Trade in the Future.

There was high carnival in Massillon last night. The howling hosts of the Democracy occupied the streets, and the sidewalks were filled with boys and girls who kept showers of corn constantly flying, and to political excitement added the customary Hallowe'en frolics. The procession was late in getting started, and later in getting back again. The Grand Army band, of Canton, led off, followed by the Young Men's Democratic club of that town; then came the Navarre boys, and then a delegation from Pigeon Run, with elevated Chinese lanterns; the Harmonia band tramped after this section, and on its heels was the baggy breeches drum corps, and lastly, the Young Men's Democratic club, hidden under their gay bandana umbrellas. There was a reasonable amount of enthusiasm, and in the course of a very long time the opera house was reached.

It was a quarter after 9 before the intellectual part of the programme was commenced. On the stage the Hon. J. G Warwick, Mayor Blake, of Canton ex-Mayor Young, E. A. Oberlin, Fire Chief Fritz, C. Winold, C. M. Whitman, and other wheel-horses sat in state. Postmaster Shepley's classic brow gleamed from a proscenium box Mr. F L. Baldwin introduced Mr. J. Twing Brooks, of Salem.

Mr. Brooks is a nice round gentleman with a bald head, whose education was finished at Yale, and who said that he imbibed his earliest free trade notions from Murat Halstead, who since then has seen the error of his way Mr. Brooks is now attorney for the Ft. Wayne railroad and does not dabble to a great extent in politics. Without making much ado over it, he speaks in a clear and interesting manner, and what is better, believes implicitly in everything he says. He made the best Democratic speech the walls of the opera house have ever heard. He endeavored to hold to the lines of argument, without paying the personal compliments which are usually the stock in trade of Democratic orators.

He began with a reference to Mr. Cleveland, saying "there has no been so bold, so brave, so incisive a man in the presidential chair, since the days of Andrew Jackson." He objected to the issues of the campaign as stated by Republican speakers. There is nothing in the declarations of any recognized leader of the Democratic party, the Democratic platform, or the Democratic press to warrant them in saying that the party is in favor of absolute free trade. At this interesting juncture, the Rev. E. E Dresbach, who had occupied an excellent seat well toward the front, deliberately arose and left. Probably he wanted to see a man. At any rate he left.

It is physically impossible for us to have free trade for many years to come, he asserted, "but my belief is such that the time is in the future, when the United States shall find it to its interest to have absolute free trade." Now here was a point where the Rev. E. E. Dresbach ought to have returned. The opportunity for a fine dramatic period was missed, for the bilious green seat he had vacated remained empty. Mr. Brooks outlined his argument for the evening, which would be to prove that the tariff has not the utility claimed for it, and that the profits accruing from it are not equitably distributed. He charged then that every tariff law enacted and every clause in every tariff law stood for some selfish interest which had asserted itself in Washington. He went further and said that "all laws are passed because somebody wants them passed"

Mr. McKinley he said, as the great point in his speeches appeals to his hearers every day to mention a single article that is not cheaper than it was before we had a protective tariff. "Let me answer that question with another," said Mr. Brooks. "I ask him to name one article that would not be cheaper now if no protective tariff law existed." The country has grown in spite of the tariff, he continued, but the while the proportion of convicts has increased more rapidly than population, and the unnatural restrictions upon trade have produced a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction that would not otherwise exist, in the world of labor. Then Mr. Brooks worked off the usual doctrine that the consumer pays the tax, and finally arrived at the end of his speech.

When Mr. Brooks had finished the hour was late, and recognizing this fact, Gen. I. H. Sherwood, who had been announced, made his appearsnce only to state his intention of participating in the Massillon jollification over Grover Cleveland's re-election, which he confidently predicted, and to say good night.

Court Briefs.

Marriage licenses have been issued to: Joseph Warth and Mary T. Knob, Massillon; Joseph Luthi and Theresa Schwing, Canton; Alva R. Stump and Adora Oyster, Alliance; Daniel D. Griffith and Mary Sutton, Massillon; William H. Anderson and Elizabeth A. Sutton, Massillon.

Nellie Stripe petitions for divorce from her husband, Elden Stripe, claiming gross neglect of duty.

BOUNCED.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY BAYARD

TELL LORD SACKVILLE, THE BRITISH MINISTER,

That He Can Travel—That His Presence is no Longer Acceptable to Our Government—The American Premier's Letter in Full—His Complete History of the Insult to Our Nation—Walking Papers Made Out.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of State yesterday informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore known to Her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government, and and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States, are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President, dated the 29th instant, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 27, 1888.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon. On the 4th of September last, a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, California, was sent from that place to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the motherland, and that this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurements to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this government in regard to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that "any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact;" and that in respect to the "questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message to which you allude, all allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister concurred by making his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

Upon this coerrspondence being made public, the minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

The question thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and even by his repetition aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen, as to their political course as citizens of the United States

As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded between the two countries on the 18th of May, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance. The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5335 of the revised statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, "commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence, or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof," either with an intent to influence the action of such government or its agents in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent "to defeat the measures of the United States." Those penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States. not duly authorized, who "counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence," with similar unlawful intent.

The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney General of the United States be directed to these enactments, in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister.

By your direction the attention of the British government has in the spirit of comity, been called to the conduct of its minister, as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the government to which he is accredited. If, by his conduct, he renders himself *persona non grata* an announcement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to Her Majesty's government with an expression of the opinion of this government in regard thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
T. F. BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—With regard to the published letter purporting to be a copy of the one transmitted to Lord Sackville, by Secretary Bayard, a State Department official said yesterday: It is not a copy of the letter. That letter has not been given to anybody from this department, and apparently it has not been given out by Lord Sackville, for that alleged copy published is altogether wrong

Englishman West in No Hurry.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—There was naturally much speculation yesterday as to the probable course of Lord Sackville, the British Minister, in the present embarrassing state of affairs. It was thought the move most agreeable to him would be immediate departure from Washington, but a gentleman in position to know said that he did not think Lord Sackville would be in any hurry to leave here. He said: "I have not seen the Minister myself, but a friend of mine who talked with him last night was told that he did not contemplate an immediate departure. I don't think it at all probable Lord Sackville will leave here before election."

YELLOW FEVER

In British Guiana and Turns Up Also at Live Oak, Florida.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The State Department has been informed by the United States Consul at British Guiana that in view of the appearance of two cases of yellow fever in one of the ports of that country he has inserted the words "Epidemic yellow fever" in the bills of health to outgoing vessels.

Surgeon General Hamilton has received a telegram from Surgeon Martin at Live Oak, Florida, saying that he made a post mortem examination on the body of a man who died there on Sunday last, and is satisfied that it was a case of yellow fever. He adds that there are now two suspicious cases of sickness in the city.

Attacked by a Squirrel.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 1.—A squirrel attacked J. Taylor while he was sitting reading a newspaper, near his home, in Santa Anna, Tex. The animal dropped from the top of the house, and after it had bitten him two or three times Taylor threw it to the ground, but it sprung back on the old gentleman biting him more severely than ever. He was bitten through both ears and on the neck, and it was necessary to call in a physician to treat the wounds. It is now feared that the squirrel, which Mr Taylor killed, had hydrophobia.

STANDARD OIL OCTOPUS

Swooping Down on Russia to Dabble in and Control Its Grease,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 1.—At the Oil Exchange it was said that a syndicate of American capitalists, including the leading members of the Standard Oil company, are engaged in an attempt to introduce the pipe line system in the Russian oil district. Wharton Barker's name was also connected with the scheme. Tuesday evening Mr. Barker denied having any interest in the matter, but said: "There is such a syndicate.

City of Ludington Aground.

ESCANABA, MICH., November 1.—The passenger steamer City of Ludington went ashore on the point at Gladstone, and up to a late hour had not been released. The Goodrich people do not think she is in any danger. There are but few passengers on board. The City of Ludington is the winter boat of the line and could stand a vast amount of punishment without suffering much damage comparatively.

Committee on Appropriations to Meet November 21.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Randall, chairman of the House appropriations committee, has directed that a call be issued for a special meeting of the committee on Wednesday, November 21, for the purpose of beginning the work of the appropriation bills for the next session of Congress.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Parnell defense fund has reached £12,880.

John Redmond, M. P., has been released from Tullamore.

The Suez Canal convention was signed at Constantinople.

The body of an infant was found in the Wabash river, at Lafayette, Ind.

Four prisoners who escaped from jail at Kingston, Tenn., were recaptured.

John Dolan, a well-known Democratic politician, dropped dead at Madison, Ind.

One man was killed and several seriously injured by a falling bridge near Blairsville, Ills.

J. C. Holsapple fell under the wheels of a train, at Lexington, Ky., and was seriously injured.

Joseph Hau fell from a horse and broke his neck, near Napoleon, Ind. He was intoxicated.

There were thirty-two new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., and fourteen at Fernandina.

Harry Smart was found guilty of murder, at Louisville, Ky., and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A CLAP OF THUNDER

Strikes Cincinnati—$2,000,000 of its Bond Invalid says Gov. Hoadly.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—A thunder clap of terrific proportions in the shape of a letter from ex-Governor Hoadly, in New York, struck the City Comptroller's office yesterday, and the entire local and considerable of the outside financial fraternity, as well as the taxpayers of Cincinnati who will be astonded to hear that that learned barrister has declared the entire issue of bonds, nearly $4,000,000 worth, under the two-million-act of 1885, is invalid and that the bonds are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

Betting on the Election.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—There was considerable election betting at Willard's last night among the New York bookmakers. Henry Stedeker bet Dave Gideon $1,000 to $600 that Grant would beat Hewitt for mayor of New York. Matt Corbett bet Gideon $3,000 to $1,800 the same way. Corbett says he has as much more to bet if anyone wants it.

PENSION PAIDS.

What Our Government is Doing for the Veterans and their Families

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Pensions for Ohio claimants have been allowed as follows:

Increase—George Brandon, Portsmouth; William H. Lair, Lewisburg; Charles Hartin, Savannah Madison N. Sapp, at Napoleon N. Sapp, Mount Vernon; Colonel Witer, Osnaburg; Francis H[illegible], Columbus; William H Morgan, Washington.

Original, widows, etc.—Rebecca, [illegible] of Israel Mount, Fairview, Amy A., widow of Euel Weasel, Cincinnati, Mary [illegible] of Marion Jones, Piqua.

Mexican survivors—Jacob Shanlann Marion.

Original invalid—Martin Davis, Tevanna; Elmer T. Allen, Conneaut; Wells A Chamberlain, Grafton, Brand Clark, Dayton; Simon W. Mentel, Dayton; Frederick S. Wallace, Cincinnati, Benjamin F Waters, New London; Albert [illegible] Bethesda, Michael Fernan, Piqua, Edward Howard, Independence; Jacob Milser, Vaughnsville; Solon [illegible] dewell, Conrad Rost, Cincinnati, Samuel W. Pickrell, Decatur, Frank [illegible] Republic, Euel Weast, deceased, Cincinnati, Cornelius Bentley, Bellefontaine, Hezekiah Morris, Rogers, Ignatius Hammer Somerville, Jacob Hopinger, Swanton, Wallace A. Moore, Cleveland, Salathiel Proctor's Mills, Pazzal Richards, [illegible] James O. Martin, Vesuvius, Samuel Bowman, Middleport; John N. Dennis Salineville; W. T. Drummond, Yellow Springs; Andrew J. Friend, Adelphi; [illegible] A Paul, Washington C. H., Joseph and [illegible] Pratt, Dodsonville; Alphueas C. Horton Conneaut; William Rogerty Jamestown George Koontz, Cincinnati, James W Williams, Jumbo.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Senator Evarts, Colonel Cruger, Rev. Mac Arthur and Editor Shepard Speak.

NEW YORK, November 1.—A large Republican mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Wall and Broad streets and was addressed from the steps of the subtreasury by Hon. William M. Evarts, who presided, Colonel S. V. S. Cruger, Rev Dr. Mac Arthur, Eliot F. Shepard and others. General W. H. Seward sent a telegram of regret. In his speech Mr. Evarts said the President's action in the Sackville matter could not alter the effect of the Minister's expression of belief made in the letter he wrote. Mr. Evarts also referred to the Boston Pilot's article on the extradition treaty, and denied that Minister Sackville had anything to do with causing the Senate to insert the clause permitting the extradition of political offenders.

COMMANDER BROWN

Ordered to Fit Out the Kearsage and Proceed to Hayti to Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The acting Secretary of the Navy has detached Commander Allan D. Brown from duty at the Naval Academy and ordered him to the command of the United States steamship Kearsarge, now being repaired at Norfolk. She will be put in commission as soon as possible and sent to protect American interests in Hayti, which are said to have been endangered by the action of that government in seizing the American steamer Haytien Republican. The following officers, in addition, have been detailed to the Kearsarge: Executive, Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, Masters C. P. Rees and W. M. Constant, Ensign, H. McL. P. Huse; Surgeon, A M M Moore; Passed Assistant Paymaster, E B. Rogers; Passed Assistant Engineer Jas. H. Chasma; Assistant Engineer M. Bevington.

TWO MEN FIGHT

In a Saloon, and Both Fall Mortally Wounded.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1.—J. A. McAffee and Thomas Slaven engaged in a fight, in the latter's saloon, and both were fatally wounded. Bad blood had existed between the men for some time, and McAffee went into the saloon, it is claimed, for the purpose of provoking a quarrel. As soon as he entered Slaven drew his revolver and opened fire. McAffee retreated to the street, where he was followed by the irate saloon keeper. Seven shots were exchanged, and Slaven was chased back into the saloon, where shots were exchanged until both men dropped to the floor, mortally wounded. Slaven was shot through the lungs and left ear, and McAffee was shot through the waist. Neither man can long survive

Ohio Flashes.

The registration in Dayton aggregates 18,494, a gain of 1,355 over last year.

Frank Westjohn, a well-known sporting man of Cincinnati, died while standing in a cigar store.

In Cincinnati the number of votes registered is 66,596, ten thousand more enrolled than in 1887

Thomas S. Bates, a grandson of C. W. Sutphen, of Middleton, died of valvular disease of the heart.

George Tebeau signed a contract to play in Cincinnati next year. He is the only one of the old team that has signed up to date.

Items of Interest Gathered From Buckeye Towns.

GALLIPOLIS, November 1.—Harvey Morgan, a colored man employed by J. M. Kerr, was sent to the river to wash a buggy and drove in too far, and both himself and horse were drowned.

Boy Fatally Injured by a Train.

NORWALK, November 1.—John Schwinden, aged fifteen, while attempting to jump on the cow-catcher of a locomotive, near the Wheeling and Lake Erie Depot, in this city, was fatally injured by being thrown upon the track, the cars passing over him.

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

TIFFIN, November 1.—The third annual meeting of the Non-Partisan Ohio W. C. T. U. has begun in the M. E. church in this city. Mrs. E. J Phinney, of Cleveland presided. There are about one hundred delegates present, and the meeting promises to be a success.

Judge Thurman's Arrival Home.

COLUMBUS, November 1.—Judge Thurman arrived home at 9 o'clock last night, and was received at the depot by all the Democratic clubs in the city. He was escorted to his residence, where he made a very short speech, in which he said he had traveled 5,000 miles during the campaign and made seventy speeches. He was a little hoarse, but promised to be ready for his engagement at Nelsonville next Saturday.

A Landlord's Flight.

TOLEDO, November 1.—The family of W. A. French, proprietor of the Merchants' hotel, left the city with twelve trunks filled with their household goods, silverware, etc Mr. French left at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and his present whereabouts are unknown. The reason for the sudden flight is supposed to be the heavy liabilities of the proprietor. There are a number of grocery and meat bills and bills for wages due his employes that have been placed in the hands of the constable, the entire amount being about $300. The hotel was closed by the constable at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

C., H. & D. Wreck at Sidney.

SIDNEY, November 1.—Engine No. 55, in charge of John Smith, of Lima, going to Dayton for the officers of the road, who were on a tour of inspection, ran into the rear of a freight train, four miles south of Sidney, destroying two cars of the train and the front part of the engine, and delayed all trains six hours. Smith had eleven minutes to make Kirkwood, eight miles south, and was running his best speed. A freight train was about stalled on a grade, and a curve prevented a view of the track. No one was injured.

Terrible Tale of a Refugee.

MANSFIELD, November 1.—James Smith, with his wife and seven children, is in this city, asking the poor authorities to aid him in reaching Canton, where, he says, he has relatives. The family are refugees from Jacksonville, Fla., where Smith's brother and wife died with the fever, leaving their four children with him. Smith tells a tale of suffering endured ever since he and his family left the plague-stricken city. The most trouble he has experienced was in eluding the health officers with their endless red tape. He says that not half the cases of fever and deaths have been reported, especially of the blacks who live on the plantations, where burials were often made without any report being made to the authorities.

Taken Back to Connecticut.

COLUMBUS, November 1.—Yesterday Detective Maloney, of Hartford, Conn., arrived here to take back W. J. Souder, charged with murder.

The necessary papers for Souder's extradition were prepared at the Governor's office and the officer and prisoner will leave for Connecticut this morning.

Detective Maloney said that the wound, Galvin, the murdered man, received was a cut in the skull, which had the effect of paralyzing the right side. He claims that they have strong evidence against Souder. The friends of the young prisoner state that they have received advices from Hartford to the effect that if Souder was the man who had the difficulty with Galvin, he had some provocation and that the assault was not wholly upon one side.

Ohio Flashes.

Mrs. Joseph Chase was killed by a runaway accident near Tiffin.

Louis Eagle, of Cincinnati, is mysteriously missing. He is slightly demented.

Henry C. Fosculo, a collector, was arrested at Cincinnati for alleged criminal assault.

Captain William F. Eby, a pioneer citizen of Germantown, aged seventy-two years, dropped dead.

A man named Hybsek fatally shot himself, near Columbus, while taking a gun down from a rack.

The Murphy meetings closed at Lebanon with a lecture by T. Murphy, son of Francis Murphy, on "John Bull."

Miss Lena Kareth, of Cincinnati, claims that her lover threatened to shoot her because she refused to declare her love for him.

At East Liverpool, the police made a raid on a gamblers den on Second street, capturing eight of them with all of the paraphernalia and the money-box.

The Warren County Medical Society met at Lebanon and Dr. J. L. Drake read a paper on "Surgery," in which the cases of Garfield and the Emperor of Germany were considered.

Christian Whitman, a pioneer of Wayne county, dropped dead on a country road near Akron, from the rupture of a blood vessel. He was eighty-three years old.

St. Rose's Catholic church at Lima was the scene of a brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being James Duffield, of Duffield & Sons, and Miss Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of Water Works Trustee Thomas Fitzgerald.

The firm of Moore, Harkness & Co. (Hugh Moore and Robert P. Harkness), of Cincinnati, have made an assignment to Edgar Stark, of the Cincinnati National bank. They are the proprietors of the Alligator Stove Works. No. 189 West Fifth street.

Judge Sage informed counsel for William Means that his trial would be continued until the February term, but the bond for his appearance would be increased from $50,000 to $100,000 The court intimated that the reason for requiring a larger bond was on account of Mr Means' intended trip to Europe.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

The Fox Sisters Sound the Death-Knell of the Mediums.

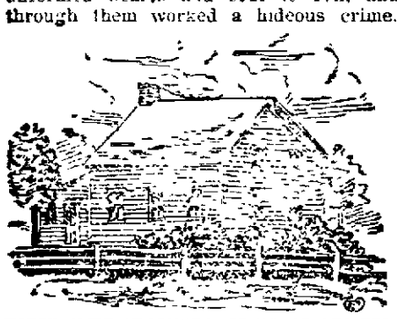
Margaret Fox Kane Tells for the First Time the History of the Fraud.

Full Explanation of How the Astonishing Spirit Rappings Were Made.

The Most Expert Medium in the World Confesses Her Deceptions.

After Forty Years of Silence the Famous Pioneers in Spirit Manifestations Reveal the Mysteries That Have Defied Every Effort at Detection — Beginning When Mere Children to Frighten Their Superstitious Mother — As Public Attention Was Directed to Their Tricks They Became More Proficient—Urged On by an Elder Sister Who Profited by the Public Seances — Every City They Visited Thrown Into a Fever of Excitement — Dr. Kane's Romantic Love and Devotion to Margaret Fox — A Life of Sorrow and Deception.

It is just forty years ago, says the New York *Herald*, since two fatherless, innocent little children, of humble parentage, in the quiet New York town of Hydesville, who were hardly old enough to have left their nurse's knee, caught the attention of the whole world and held it bound as in a spell by a sensation almost unparalleled in the annals of the new hemisphere. Margaret and Catharine Fox were the names of these unfortunate little girls, and the magic word "spiritualism" was the incantation by which they wrought their spell. Even as far as the East is from the West did the fame of these ill-fated children spread abroad, and the interest of the high as well as the lowest order of mind was wrought by the charm. Two poor, pitiful little beings at the mercy of a selfish, misguided sister, who turned the infinite possibilities for good in their unformed hearts and soul to evil, and through them worked a hideous crime.



HOUSE IN WHICH SPIRIT RAPPINGS ORIGINATED.

which may never be atoned on earth Forty years have passed away, in which these little waifs have grown to girlhood, from girlhood to a sorrowful and gray-haired womanhood and widowhood, and now, fain to spend the last days of their lives in peace and good-will with their fellows, to-day confess their sin to the world they have so long deceived and tricked, and then depart in silence to the obscurity in which they now so long have dwelt.

HOW THEY DISCOVERED THEIR POWERS.

According to this confession of the Fox sisters the great fabric of modern Spiritualism was born from the most commonplace incident. By the manipulation of certain muscles the two sisters, left much alone by themselves, discovered that they could make certain peculiar sounds, which they used to do for their own amusement. By the merest accident their simple-minded mother once heard these unnatural noises, and, ignorant of their cause, became alarmed The children, noticing their mother's fright, mischievously concealed their secret, and "for the fun of the thing," persisted in the sport and then laughed in their sleeves. It was a more serious thing for a nervous, superstitious mother, however, and the more the willful sisters plied their trick the more nervous and superstitious she became. When she could conceal her fear no longer she confided it to her neighbors, and the Fox homestead was soon regarded in the town with suspicious glances. About this time Leah Fish the married sister, twenty-three years older to a day than the eight-year-old Margaret, came on a visit to Hydesville from her home in Rochester, and learned of the "occult powers" of the children. With a quick eye to the scheme by which she could practice on the credulity of the country folk, she fostered and developed the Kane trickery, till, long before Kate and Margaret awakened to the consciousness of the wrong in which they were enlisted, the sleepy village of Hydesville had become famous and they themselves the object of universal curiosity.

The need of a larger circle than that of Rochester was felt for the experimentation of the child mediums, and Mrs. Fish, the elder sister, removed, with Margaret and Kate, to Philadelphia. The sisters continued to attract in proportion to the numbers who witnessed their operations, and in the same proportion started up other mediums similarly possessed with the mediumistic gift. The mania spread like a contagion, and soon every hamlet, village and town had its oracle, through whom Napoleon spoke with the most shameless disregard of the Queen's English and St. Paul with the smell of whisky on his breath.

The first rappings at Hydesville had been sounded in 1848. At that time Margaret Fox was eight years old and Kate a little younger. In the autumn of 1852 the elder of the two had precociously matured and had developed into a beautiful girl—a strange mixture of child and woman. She was ardent and impulsive, yet generous in her disposition and of a peculiarly demure and attractive manner. She is described in a journal of that day as having the dark, tender eyes of a Madonna, a sweet, delicately-modeled mouth and a graceful form, with an easy, regal carriage of the head. At this time she with her mother was occupying rooms at the Union Hotel in Philadelphia, holding seances which were patronized by the elect of the staid old city, and it was here one morning, while bending her pretty head over a French manual, that romance first entered her young life with the appearance of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the celebrated explorer and a scion of one of the Quaker City's most aristocratic families.

The doctor was then a handsome, dashing young blonde of the D'Orsay type, not yet thirty-four, who had been graduated some ten years before from the University of Pennsylvania; had subsequently gone out to China with Commodore Parker as surgeon to the embassy, and, obtaining a leave of absence afterwards, had traveled through Greece on foot, pushed up the Nile, made a tour to India, Ceylon and the South Sea Islands, and had dared the Himalayas. In the Mexican war he had won spurs for his gallantry, and in 1850 his spirit of unrest sent him away again on the relief expedition that was sent to search for Sir John Franklin.

DR. KANE'S ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT.

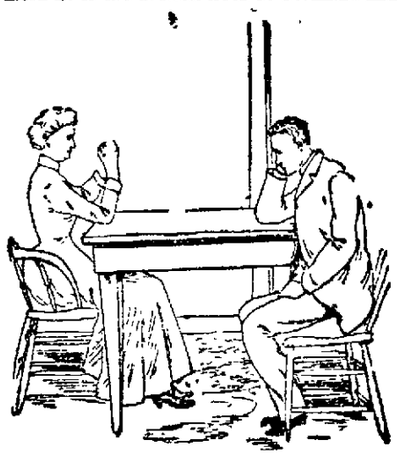
Honored by his own sex and the admiration of the other, he was tasting the delights of a furlough at home when he fell in with the young medium. It was the old, old story again. Dr. Kane used afterwards to say that, little as Margaret suspected his own feelings, he felt that she, if any one, was to be his wife. The winning grace of this modest terrestrial spirit proved more attractive to him than the celestial ones, who, be it said, were not always so winning or so modest as herself. She was almost too young to understand the meaning of the word "love," and it took a long time to woo her from her shyness. The life of duplicity which she was leading was quickly interpreted by her lover, and he gently but firmly set about to wean her from it.

It was long, slow work, for he had to contend against the baneful influence of Mrs. Fish, who ruled the entire family as with a rod of iron, while Kate, who might have aided him, was at school in New York. There are letters still extant in the doctor's handwriting showing how deep his interest was in the neglected child and how early after acquaintance it had taken root. In this correspondence the hated word "rappings" never appears, but is intimated by asterisks, dashes and other signs that were mutually understood. Letter after letter breathes his devotion for her in a manly way, inculcating adroitly and delicately lessons in morality, manners and womanliness. "Leave that life," he again and again invoked her; "promise me that you will never have recourse to the rappings any more"

FITTING HER TO BE HIS WIFE.

Determined that she only should be his wife, the awful question of the "conventionalities" then confronted him. The pride of Judge Kane, his father, and the opposition of his mother and his family was a difficult barrier to break down The world might condone a *mesalliance* with a poor girl without a family or education, for she was beautiful and tractable, but the "rappings" were an insuperable obstacle After another struggle with family pride in which he is worsted the dashing young surgeon asked her to become his wife. The Foxes had now come to New York and were living in Twenty-sixth street Dr Kane at this time was a frequent visitor to the city, partly to prepare, with the Grinnells, for the second exploration of the Arctic seas but more particularly that he might be near Miss Fox. The arrangements for his departure rapidly approaching, and he was naturally very anxious for the welfare of Margaret. She had consented to a secret engagement, and in order to fit her for the position she must fill as his wife, it was necessary to tear her away from her degrading associations. To refine her, educate her, exalt her, was now his one idea in life, and after much persuasion Margaret's consent was gained, and then her mother's Preparations were soon under way to place her in the care of responsible persons who would rear her properly.

Crookville, a quiet retreat in the suburbs of Philadelphia was selected, and under the immediate tutelage of Mrs Susannah Turner and the protection of Mrs Leiper, the doctor's aunt, the daughter of the plain Hydesville farmer was to blossom into a cultivated woman Arrangements were perfected by which she was to acquire French, German and Italian and to receive the best instruction in vocal music and lessons on the piano. Long and frequent letters passed between Dr Kane and his betrothed, all of which breathed the fervor of an honest, deep emotion and a great love. A glowing epistle in the harbor, another standing out to sea, a third dated "at sea" succeeded one by one for the lonely scholar at Mrs. Turner's, followed by others as frequently as it was possible to hear A dog that Charlotte Cushman had brought from England, a singing bird, handsome clothes, jewels—every thing to make her happy—came from the lavish hands of the doctor. In October of 1855 Dr. Kane came home again, and soon afterwards occurred the event which set the tongues of gossip wagging and was the theme of newspaper comment for weeks. Many conflicting stories have been circulated as to the broken troth of Dr. Kane and



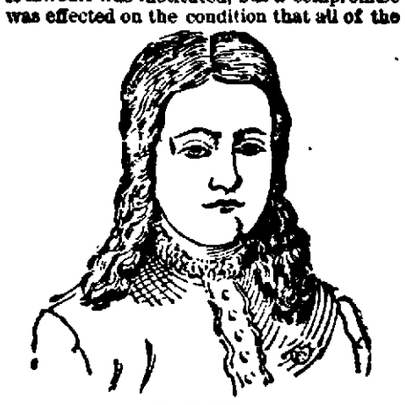
PRODUCING THE RAPPINGS.

Margaret Fox, many denying that such a troth ever existed. The persons most concerned kept silence themselves, and it was not until after the explorer's death that the truth was made known. Arriving in New York with added renown and in the midst of honors, it doubtless seemed more than he had the courage to do to keep his promise, and in the face of the scorn of society announce the whilom "rapper" as his affianced bride. Business engagements he pleaded kept him away from her for twenty-five hours after his embarking, and thinking him indifferent when he arrived at the house where Margaret was visiting she at first refused to see him. A reconciliation was effected, however, but, at the doctor's earnest request, in spite of all sorts of rumors, the engagement was still kept a profound secret and the marriage postponed

A STRANGE WEDDING CEREMONY.

Taking umbrage at this, and feeling the falseness of her position, Margaret at last broke the engagement, and refused any further intercourse between them. The persistence of the discarded suitor and the influence of others again cemented the bond, and a handsome diamond ring was placed by the doctor upon her finger as its symbol. Surrounded by cultivated people, with which her connection with Dr. Kane encircled her, improved by the accomplishments which her schooling under Mrs. Turner had given her, and from the pleasure derived by renunciation of the black art of mediumizing, this was probably the happiest portion of Margaret Fox's life. It was soon to be rudely broken in upon, however; for a constitution shattered by the hardships and privations of an Arctic winter demanded change of scene, and in the autumn of 1856 he set sail for England. One evening, shortly before his departure, he visited the Foxes in their Twenty-second street home. On that evening, weighed down with sickness and gloomy forebodings, he, in the presence of Kate Fox, her mother, a servant and a friend who was calling there, declared Margaret Fox his wife. "Margaret is my wife and I am her husband," he said, gravely, in the presence of four persons as witnesses. No church or civil ceremony was performed. A day or two afterwards and Dr. Kane was on the ocean. In London his sickness became aggravated and he sailed for the West Indies. Mrs. Fox and Margaret were preparing to go to him when they heard the news of his death cried in the streets. He had died in Havana, February 16, 1857. The last letter he ever wrote to Margaret was from on board the ship that was bearing him to his grave. Among his effects was found Paguani's portrait of her, which he had carried across the Arctic snows fastened to his back.

The sad death of America's great explorer prostrated Margaret, and she rose from a long illness only to meet poverty face to face and to begin life anew, a disappointed, disheartened woman. By an ambiguous expression in the doctor's will a provision supposed to have been framed for her benefit was ignored by his executors. A lawsuit was instituted, but a compromise was effected on the condition that all of the



KATE FOX.

Kane correspondence in her hands should be placed in trust, to revert to his family after her death. The agreement was consented to by Margaret, but was afterwards, she claims, broken by the Kanes and she regained the letters. Of the immense fortune derived from Dr. Kane's books she of course obtained nothing. In 1865 she sanctioned their publication in order to vindicate herself before the world. Long before this, a *consilia* of experts had declared that the "spirit rappings" were produced by a partial dislocation and restoration of the joints; that the "rappings" were but a sort of ventriloquism of the knuckles, so to speak, and the so-called manifestations were popularly branded a hoax

THE MEDIUM'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Margaret Fox Kane Tells the Story of Her Remarkable Life.

I think that it is about time that the truth of this miserable subject, "Spiritualism," should be brought out. It is now widespread all over the world, and, unless it is put down soon, it will do great evil I was the first in the field, and I have the right to expose it.

My sister Kate and myself were very young children when this horrible deception began. I was eight, and just a year and a half older than she We were very mischievous children, and we wanted to terrify our dear mother, who was a very good woman and very easily frightened. At night, when we went to bed, we used to tie an apple to a string, and move the string up and down, causing the apple to bump on the floor, or we would drop the apple on the floor, making a strange noise every time it would rebound. Mother listened to this for a time. She could not understand it, and did not suspect us of being capable of a trick because we were so young

CHILDISH MISCHIEF AT FIRST.

At last she could stand it no longer and she called the neighbors in and told them about it. It was thus that set us to discover the means of making the raps. I think when I reflect about it, that it was a most wonderful discovery a very wonderful thing that children so young should make such a discovery, and all through our mischief. Children will always find means to accomplish mischief. As to the thought of spirits, this never entered our brains. We were too young to know any thing about that.

Our eldest sister, Mrs. Underhill, was twenty-three years of age when I was home. She was in Rochester when these tricks first began, but came to Hydesville, the little village in Central New York, where we lived and were born, shortly after. My father and mother were very good, honest people and great friends with the Hyde family, for whom the village was named and who lived near. They took a great fancy to us and we were especial favorites of the Hydes, both before and after the notoriety that our rappings made became widespread. All the people around, as I have said, were called in to witness these manifestations. My sister, now Mrs. Daniel Underhill—she was Mrs Fish then—began to form a society of spiritualists. There were so many people coming to the house that we were not able to make use of the apple trick except when we were in bed and the room was dark. Even then we could hardly do it, so that the only way was to rap on the bedstead.

And that is the way we began. First as a mere trick to frighten mother, and then, when so many people came to see us children, we were frightened ourselves and kept it up. We were then taken by Mrs. Underhill to Rochester There it was that we discovered how to make the other raps. My sister Katie was the first one to discover that by swishing her fingers she could produce a certain noise with the knuckles and joints, and that the same effect could be made with the toes. Finding we could make raps with our feet—first with one foot and then with both—we practiced until we could do this easily when the room was dark. No one suspected us of any trick because we were such young children. We were led on by my sister purposely and by my mother unintentionally. We often heard her say: "Is this a disembodied spirit that has taken possession of my dear children?"

CONVINCED THAT MURDER HAD BEEN DONE.

That encouraged our fun, and we went on. All the neighbors thought there was

MARGARET FOX KANE.

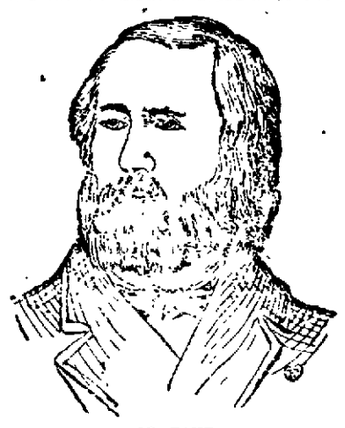
something, and they wanted to find out what it was. They were convinced some one had been murdered in the house. They asked us about it, and we would rap one for the spirit answer "Yes," not three, as we did afterwards. We did not know any thing about Spiritualism then. The murder, they concluded, must have been committed in the house. They went over the whole surrounding country trying to get the names of people who had formerly lived in the house. They found finally a man by the name of Bell, and they said that this poor innocent man had committed a murder in the house, and that these noises came from the spirit of the murdered person. Poor Bell was shunned and looked upon by the whole community as a murderer. And as far as spirits were concerned, neither my sister nor I thought about it.

I am the widow of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and I say to you now, as I hold his memory dear and would call him to me were it possible, I know there is no such thing as the departed returning to this life. I have tried to do so in every form, and I know that it can not be done. Many people have said to me that such a thing was possible, and seemed to believe so firmly in it that I tried to see if it were possible. When in London, some years ago, I went to the sexton of a church-yard and asked him if I could go among the graves at twelve o'clock at night. He consented when I told him that I wanted to do this for a certain purpose. I left my servant at the gate outside. I went to each grave and stood over it, and called upon the dead, alone there in the dark, to come and give me some token of their presence. All was silent and I found that the dead would not return. That is how I tested it. There is no test left that I have not thoroughly sifted. Mediums I do not visit. They are too low and too illiterate. Dr. H. Wadsworth, of 21 Queen Anne street, London—a very dear friend of mine—sent me money for my expenses to go over to London. I said to him when I arrived: "I think too much of you to have you deceived, and there is nothing in Spiritualism. It is a fraud."

He answered me: "I thank you for telling me about it, Maggie. I know all the rest to be humbug. I thought I would have you to come in last." I said: "There are no dead or departed spirits that have ever returned." He said: "If you say so, Maggie, it must be true, because I have always believed in you." But still he seemed incredulous.

HOW THE SEANCES WERE HELD.

To return to the story of my childhood: I said I had gone with my sister Katie and Mrs. Underhill, my oldest sister, to Rochester. It was here that Mrs. Underhill gave her exhibitions She took us there and we were exhibited to a lot of Spiritualist fanatics. We had crowds coming to see us and Mrs. Underhill made as much as $100 to $150



DR. KANE.

a night. She pocketed this. Parties came in from all parts to see us. Many as soon as they heard a little rap were convinced. But as the world grew wiser and science began to investigate, my younger sister and myself began to adapt our experiments to our audiences. Our seances were held in a room. There was a center-table in the middle, and we all stood around it. There were some who even believed that the spirits of living people could be materialized There are many different forms of Spiritualism. To all questions we would answer by raps. When I look back upon that life I almost say in defense of myself that I did not take any pleasure in it. I never believed in the spirits and I never professed to be a Spiritualist. My cards always say: "Mrs. Kane does not claim any spirit power, but people must judge for themselves." Nobody has ever suspected any thing from the start, in 1848, until the present day as to any trickery in our methods. There has never been a detection.

HOW THE RAPPING IS DONE.

Like most perplexing things, when once made clear, it is astonishing how easily it is done. The rappings are simply the result of a perfect control of the muscles of the leg below the knee which govern the tendons of the foot and allow action of the toe and ankle bones that are not commonly known. Such perfect control is only possible when a child is taken at an early age and carefully and continuously taught to practice the muscles which grow stiff in later years. A child at twelve is almost too old. With control of the muscles of the foot the toes may be brought down to the floor without any movement that is perceptible to the eye, the whole foot, in fact, can be made to give rappings by the use only of muscles below the knee. This, then, is the simplest explanation of the whole method of the knocks and raps.

Some very wealthy people, formerly of San Francisco, came to see me some years ago when I lived in Forty-second street, and I did some rapping for them. I made the spirit rap on the chair, and one of the ladies cried out: "I feel the spirit tapping me on the shoulder." Of course, that was pure imagination. A great many people, however, when they hear the rapping imagine at once that the spirits are touching them. It is a very common delusion. One fanatic gives Sunday services at the Adelphi Hall yet. He is called the "Old Patriarch." He said to some one the other day: "If Mrs. Kane says that she can make these rappings without the aid of the spirits, she lies." This person will be one of those who will see that I speak the truth.

THE MEETING WITH DR. KANE.

As I have said before, my sister Katie and myself continued in this business until she was twelve years old and I thirteen and a half. After we left Rochester, we traveled all over the United States. I was thirteen years old when Dr. Kane took care of me, and took me out of the miserable life we began in 1848, and it was in 1853 that he took me away from this thing. It was at Philadelphia he met me. He sent me to a seminary, and my vacations were spent with Mrs. Waters, a sister of Senator Cockrell. She lives now at No 7 East Sixty-second street She was a little inclined to believe in Spiritualism herself, although she never let Dr. Kane know it. I was taken away from all "spiritual" influences, and, for a long time, did not see any of my old associates. When Dr. Kane came into the room at Philadelphia, I told him that I hated this thing, that I had been pushed into it. I explained to him that it was a trick, that I had been forced into it, and did not want to go on with it. I think now that if my brain had not been very sound I should have been a maniac. Spiritualists say that I am mad now, that if I attempt to expose these tricks I am mad. I have had a life of sorrow, I have been poor and ill, but I consider it my duty, a sacred thing, a holy mission to expose it. I want to see the day that it is entirely done away with. After my sister Katie and I expose it, I hope Spiritualism will be given a death-blow.

IN TERROR OF HER SISTER.

Every morning in my life I have it before me. When I would wake up I would brood over it, and Dr. Kane has said to me more than once: "Maggie, I see that the vampire is over you still." Dr. Kane was certainly not a believer in Spiritualism. He was often horrified at the blasphemy of these fanatics. One day he came into the room at Philadelphia and an old fanatic asked me to call up St. Paul. The doctor hurried in and took me out. He was shocked beyond measure. If those we love who have passed away before us can look down upon us from Heaven—if we are ever to meet again—I know my dead husband is looking on me now and blessing me for my work.

I remember one time before my marriage the death of Mr. Brown, the second husband of my sister, Mrs. Fish, now Mrs. Underhill. Although Dr. Kane had no great devotion to Mr. Brown, he had respect for death. He sent his body-servant Morton to sit up with the corpse. When he was laid out he asked me to come and look at the dead and to see how dreadful it was to trifle with death.

There were several champagne bottles in the room, I suppose for the refreshment of Morton—and as I entered the room a cork popped with a dreadful noise, and I made for the door terrified. My sister forced me to wear mourning for Mr. Brown and go to the funeral in state. This is an example of how entirely under the influence of Mrs. Underhill I was during that dreadful time. Katie and I were led around like lambs. We went to New York from Rochester, then all over the United States. We drew immense crowds. I remember particularly Cincinnati. We stopped at the Burnett House. The rooms were jammed from morning until night and we were called upon by these old wretches to show our rappings when we should have been out at play in the fresh air. We made the tour of the States, and came back to New York where Mrs. Underhill left us. Mother went on to Philadelphia and took me, and that is where Dr. Kane met me and brought me away from this life.

LIVING ONLY TO MAKE ATONEMENT.

All during this dreadful life of deception I had been protesting. I have always rebelled against it. I have been going to expose it time and time again. After I married, Dr. Kane would not let me refer to my old life—he wanted me to forget it. He hated the publicity. When I was poor, after his death, I was driven to it again. I have told my sister, Mrs Underhill, time and time again: "Now that you are rich, why don't you save your soul?" But at my words she would fly into a passion. She wanted to establish a new religion and she told me that she received messages from spirits. She knew we were tricking people, but she tried to make us believe that spirits existed. She told us that before we were born spirits came into her room and told her that we were destined for great things. But we knew when to rap "yes" or "no" according to certain signs she made us during the seance. After my marriage my sister Kate still kept up the seances. She had many wealthy patrons here in New York—Mr Livermore, a wealthy banker, and a Dr Gray, a well-known homeopathic physician They used to have regular meetings privately and Katie was the medium

I have seen so much miserable deception that I am willing to assist in any way and to positively state that Spiritualism is a fraud of the worst description I do so before my God, and my deadest to expose it. I despised it I never want to lay eyes on any spiritualists again, that is, I wish to say clearly that I owe all my misfortune to that woman, my sister, Mrs Underhill. The last act of treachery she did—she has been persecuting me all along until recently was to take my boys from me. Her hand has been felt in all my sorrows and misfortunes.

Now I am, I hope, a Christian and a sincere one. I am a Catholic, baptized in the Roman Catholic Church by Rev. Father Quinn in St Peter's, in Barclay street. I want to do honor to my faith. Father Quinn said to me that as long as I was in this business and did not believe in it and had to support myself, to charge very high prices, so that it would at least limit the number of my patrons; that I should not give any free exhibition and never claim supernatural powers.

FRAUD, HYPOCRISY AND DELUSION.

When Dr. Kane died he left only $5,000 in trust for me. There was a suit over the possession of some of the Doctor's letters which I wanted to publish. These letters have been in the care of a Catholic priest, and also of my lawyer. Afterward some of these letters were published, although Dr. Kane's family strongly objected. The book was called "The Love-Life of Dr. Kane." I received but little income from the book and have had few sources of revenue. I am now very poor. I intend, however, to make the expose of Spiritualism because I think it is my sacred duty. If I can not do it, who can. I have been the beginning of it. I hope to reduce at least the ranks of the 8,000,000 Spiritualists now in this country. I go into it as into a holy war. I do not want it understood that the Catholic church has advised me to make these public disclosures and confessions. It is my own idea, my own mission. I would have done it long ago if I could have had the necessary money and courage to do it. I could not find any one to help me. I was too timid to ask.

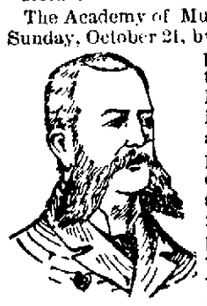
My eldest sister, Mrs. Underhill, has gone to the country, and this expose will be a severe blow to her, and perhaps kill her. I am waiting anxiously and fearlessly for the moment when I can show to the world by personal demonstration that all Spiritualism is a fraud and a deception. It is a branch of legerdemain, but it has to be closely studied to gain perfection. None but a child taken at an early age would have ever attained the proficiency and wrought such widespread evil as I have.

I trust that this statement, coming solemnly from me, the first and most successful in this deception, will break the force of the rapid growth of Spiritualism and prove that it is all a fraud, a hypocrisy and a delusion. MARGARET FOX KANE.

THOSE TOE "SPIRIT" RAPS.

Mrs. Margaret Fox Kane Produces Them at the Academy—A Large Audience Listens to Spiritualism's High Priestess Expose the Sham—Dr. Richmond Adds His Quota to the Explanation of the "Phenomena"—Believers Still Scoff and Refuse to Doubt.

The Academy of Music was crowded on Sunday, October 21, by a multitude of people, who having read the confessions of Margaret Fox Kane in the *World*, were anxious to see her expose of the fraudulent character of so-called spiritualistic manifestations. As happened on the occasion when that invincible wizard of ledgerdemain, Prof. Herrmann, undertook in the Academy to prove that he didn't ask any odds of disembodied spirits to do seemingly occult and supernatural things, the house was packed in certain portions with pronounced spiritualists—men and women to whom the evidence of the senses seems to be of the smallest possible account, and who, having firmly adopted a belief that Shakespeare and Milton and Wellington, not to speak of St. Paul and the other apostles, can be induced to revisit this earth for the pecuniary profit of "mediums," regard all wholesome attempts to disillusionize them of this abominable notion as so many personal insults.



DR. C. M. RICHMOND.

The bulk of the entertainment was carried on by Dr. C. M. Richmond, a well-known dentist of this city, who has spent twenty years and perhaps as many thousands of dollars in investigating mediumistic tricks and wiles, and who doubtless knows as much about this particular species of fraud as any man living. The doctor, however, labored under the disadvantage of not being accustomed to public speaking nor to the "manifestation" of his tricks before a large assemblage, and the unfriendly or wholly indifferent elements in his audience had considerable amusement at his expense.

He was assisted by Mr. Frank W. Stechan, a Western theatrical man and manager of a well-known star. For many years Mr. Stechan has exposed in smaller ways the tricks and false claims of the spiritualistic fraternity, and he has become familiar with all their deceptive methods. He has many times sought to induce the Fox sisters to make public their secret, and has now the satisfaction of having arranged the details for the public exposure. Mr. Stechan has personally looked after Mrs. Kane and circumvented at least one attempt by an enraged medium to kidnap her and prevent the threatened exposure.

Unaccustomed, however, as the doctor was to a public stage, all impartial spectators will admit that the things he did were quite as cleverly done as most so-called "mediums" ever do them.

His first effort was to obtain spiritual slate-writing in answer to written questions. Calling a committee of sixteen gentlemen to the stage he requested them to put their written queries in a silk hat, which he held in his hand. A question having then been selected by lottery from this hat, he produced a perfectly clean slate, which was passed around for inspection. A bit of chalk was placed on a table under this slate A moment later the slate was lifted from the table and was found to contain a communication from the late Emperor Frederick William in answer to one of the written queries, saying that he would not willingly come back to dwell in this world of tears.

The trick was well done, and it was not until the doctor had shown that the silk hat contained a false lining or bottom which enabled him to hide away and produce when needed written questions which he had himself prepared, and that the slate, too, was most ingeniously constructed, with a double and movable face or surface, that the spectators comprehended how it was done. "There," said Dr. Richmond, as he concluded his demonstration of how the trick was performed, "is something which you mediums who have paid a dollar to come in here to-night can make a thousand dollars out of if you work it properly."

The doctor's next performance was what is commonly known as mind reading. Just what that had to do with Spiritualism nobody was able to see, but the doctor was a clever performer of the trick and sort of threw it in gratuitously. He read the number upon a hidden bank-bill without much difficulty, and was quite as clever as Bishop, the earliest apostle of the "mind-reading" fraud. After this came a duplication by the doctor of the well-known Spiritualistic trick of obtaining written communications upon presumably blank pieces of paper sealed up in envelopes. Among the communications received in this way was one addressed to Jacob Hess, which said: "When you get the wires under ground New York will elect you its mayor." This called forth loud applause When it had ceased the doctor explained that the trick was merely a slight of hand substitution for the envelopes handed him from the audience of others which he had previously prepared.

The audience was by this time becoming somewhat impatient for Mrs Margaret Fox Kane, but was reconciled to a still further delay of her appearance by Dr. Richmond's announcement that he would next duplicate Mme. Diss Debar's spirit-painting manipulations. It will be perhaps remembered that Prof. Herrmann, in attempting to explain the manner in which the Diss Debar had imposed upon Luther R. Marsh, resorted to chemically prepared canvases (or else a paper coating), which, though apparently clean and new, when rubbed with a sponge were found to contain oil paintings underneath their surface scum. Mr. Marsh, who was present at Herrmann's performance, repudiated this explanation, because, as he said, he had himself cut the canvas upon which the spirit paintings came, and had otherwise abundantly satisfied himself that no chemicals were employed.

FRANK W. STECHAN.

This concluded Dr. Richmond's share in the performance. It had been clever in many respects, but had been marred by long and tedious delays, in consequence of which the spectators had become impatient and had lost zest and interest in the good cause for which they were assembled. The doctor's amateurishness and his failure to do any thing that was really sensational had been spice for the Spiritualistic portion of the assemblage, and they were fast becoming merry and boisterous, the Sunday-nighters chiming in with embarrassing suggestions that the doctor should "play ball," "go and pull teeth" and other things of that sort.

Mrs. Margaret Fox Kane, therefore, when she stepped before the footlights found herself before a wearied and non-sympathetic audience. It was evident that she was suffering from intense nervous excitement and was not in the best condition for making a public declaration of repentance for her life-long share in an infamous imposition and swindle upon the public.

It is not to be wondered at that, when she stepped upon the stage of the Academy of Music to confess orally what she had already confessed in print, and found herself facing an immense multitude of people, she was too much confused for any intelligent utterance

But if her tongue had lost its power her preternatural toe-joint had not. Discovering that she was not in proper condition for a public address, her companions on the stage invited her to give a public demonstration of her ability to produce raps without further delay. A plain wooden stool or table, resting upon four short legs and having the properties of a sounding-board, was placed in front of her. Removing her shoe, she placed her right foot upon this table. The entire house became breathlessly still and was rewarded by a number of little short, sharp raps—those mysterious sounds which have for more than thirty years frightened and bewildered hundreds of thousands of people in this country and Europe. A committee consisting of three physicians taken from the audience then ascended to the stage, and having made an examination of her foot during the progress of the rappings, unhesitatingly agreed that the sounds were made by the action of the first joint of her large toe.

Only the most hopelessly prejudiced and bigoted fanatics of Spiritualism could withstand the irresistible force of this commonplace explanation and exhibition of how spirit rappings are produced. The demonstration was perfect and complete, and if spirit rappings find any credence hereafter it would seem a wise precaution on the part of the authorities to begin the enlargement of the State's insane asylums without any delay.

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OKLAHOMA.

THE BOOMER'S GARDEN OF EDEN

And the Hunter's Paradise, where the Coyote and the Screech Owl Howl and Meet by Night, and where Deer, Turkey, Duck and Quail Flourish by Day—A Land where Rich Soil and Equable Climate Beckon to the Settler, while the Bayonets of Uncle Sam Keep Them Out.

OKLAHOMA, October 19.—If anyone wonders that there are hordes of "boomers" and Western settlers waiting eagerly for the next congress to meet, and who have hovered on the Oklahoma line so long, seeking admission to that forbidden fruit garden, even forcing their way in at times, only to be driven out by Uncle Sam at the point of the bayonet, let him take a trip through here and see all the beauties of the land. In coming westward the whole country beginning at Kansas City bears the impress of the "New West." One sees styles of dress odd to an Eastern eye and especially so among the feminine portion of the community, an instance being a pretty school girl of Kansas City, of say sixteen encouraging summers, who wore her Mother Hubbard, short hair, straw hat and beaver shoulder cape most jauntily. This sort of a thing is more noticible as you go westward, yet all, men and women, are of such a type, American to the core, that one ceases to think of dress the moment you meet them. Wichita is probably the most pronounced type of the "over boomed" town in the West with all its merits, its modern buildings put here and there among rows of little old frames that were fully equal to the occasion two years since; its subdivisions miles from the center, where those who owned the present town lots by the acre erected (with the object of enhancing the value) costly residences, monuments of the wealth made while the boom was on, and its factories, etc., planted out of town on donated ground—all are but illustrations of the now chestnutty boom. One of the city aldermen, a man who has all the "push" he can possibly hold, explained to me how he had done his share in securing a packing house by donating $4,000 in town lots—said lots costing him a team of mules.

Running south from Wichita, there is but one line that passes through the center of Indian Territory to Texas. It is of the great Santa Fe system, and after entering the Territory it soon strikes the Canadian river, the dividing line for some distance between the lands of the Chickasaw Indians on the west and Oklahoma on the east. The former is quite largely settled by whites who farm it, ranch it and hunt it. The latter, extending north almost to the Kansas line, is gloriously vacant of all but straggling hunters who dare not even build a shanty to hunt from, and the game of which we have heard so much. There is absolutely no settlement there and no cattle even are allowed there. One may ride miles and days and see no face unless perhaps he may run across an Indian camping and hunting. If there is a more beautiful or more fertile spot on earth the question as to the location of the original Garden of Eden is settled at once. The soil is black and the fine hay grass that grows wild and high testifies to its fertility and covers the whole, in the lower lands growing so high that a horse is hidden when in it. The surface is rolling, more so than Kansas or Nebraska prairies, for it approaches the hills. This creates a vast number of "branches" or deep ravines and, at this season, dry creeks which are filled from the river bottom to the source with a heavy growth of oak, hickory, ash and cedar timber and an undergrowth of plum trees, haws, grape vines and brush that it is almost impossible to work through, for it would seem that all the thorny vegetation has gathered itself here, and some of the vines don't appear to grow much of anything but thorns, but even these are very luxuriant and sharp, as shown on the breast of a pony who is forced through, not to mention the knees of the rider. On the higher grounds are many forests of hard woods and these are usually comparatively clear of underbrush, but growing much of the mast the deer love at this season, and one need only watch for low limbs in riding through. When riding through heavy underbrush in the ravines one needs a good knife. Once in climbing a sheer twenty foot bank my pony was caught around the neck, as he made a jump for the top, by a grape vine swinging from over head, and must have been thrown backwards down the bank but for a quick cut through the vine with a sharp and handy knife.

Oklahoma is surrounded on all sides by the Indian nations, Pawnees, Nez Percees, Apaches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and others, who I believe own it jointly, and a step has been taken that tends to its being soon opened. The Muskogee nation in council assembled yesterday, resolved to sell their share whenever the government is ready.

There are a few persons who are enthusiastic hunters though mediocre shots and belonging to that class, I could not pass through the country I had dreamed of so many years without a single shot, and having telegraphed home for my gun some days before, I stopped one morning at 4 a. m., at Purcell station which lies almost in the center of the Territory and just across the river from Oklahoma. Having heard so much about the necessary permit to shoot there and having none, I feared to be seen with my gun until after I had "seen" the proper parties, so I made my way to the hotel in the dark, and just here, let me say that the little Hotel Clifton is the neatest kept and best for a small town that there is, and its charms are enhanced by the warm welcome accorded by its genial proprietor Mr Gossett, who is ever ready to show where the game is most abundant and to go along, being a sportsman himself in the best sense of the word. And so it happened that I fell right into the nest and before breakfast was over had a camping party made up. An hour later five men on five ponies were fording the river, avoiding its treacherous quicksands, and they made a picture worthy of a photographer. The ponies with the ponderous cowboy saddles, a la American, well clinched before and behind to prevent them from slipping in case it became necessary for the pony to climb a tree, Winchesters hanging at the side, shotguns in arm and saddle bags well loaded, straps hung in all directions, and the dogs, Grouse and Dick, completed the outfit. The ponies knew their business too, except mine, which would throw its head up and whirl every time the gun was fired, singing his ears once or twice and invariably spoiling all chance of a correct shot. In the bottom a prairie hen was flushed at once and fell to Dickenson's gun, and being promptly retrieved was taken as a good omen. In a short time a dozen more were found and bagged, all full grown and wild, and then Gossett went ahead to select a camp at the head of Choteau creek while the rest of the party divided, and with the bird dogs the day passed quickly, as bunch after bunch of quail were found. They are rather a smaller bird than those of the North and will fly but one or two hundred yards from their first rise, which makes good sport, but the day being very windy they went off down the wind like so many bullets, and required quick shooting, which interfered somewhat with the size of the bag, but a turkey was added to the string before camp was reached.

Shortly after arriving there, Davidson put in an appearance with a goodly doe across his pony and a turkey at the saddle pommel. He had found a flock of twenty or twenty five turkeys, and his first shot at them had raised the doe from a patch of brush; as she made off over the hill, broadside to him, a Winchester ball through the heart stopped her course and gave us venison for supper—deliciously sweet meat, but rather tough. The night was splendid, there being a light breeze and a moon bright enough to read by. The climate of the territory is good, as it rarely gets excessively cold, has a dry atmosphere, with an average altitude of about sixteen hundred feet, and at this season the weather is perfect for camping. We slept in the long grass, with saddles overturned for pillows, and making exception of the first night it was a bed of down. The first night in a strange bed is never quite satisfactory, anyway, and it seemed to lack a certain softness, but the springs were supplied on the following nights by the work done during the day. The second day rounded up a goodly number of quail, a total of thirteen deer seen by the party, only two of which, a buck and a doe, were brought into camp; but Charlie was the hero of the day; he had dismounted about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was watching some moving brush, expecting a buck, when he discovered four "catamounts," as they are called here, playing in the sun on a side hill just skirting timber. At the same moment one of the cubs (there being two old ones and two cubs) discovered him and made for a tree; a rifle ball stopped it at the lower branches, and at the same time the others started for the timber; another ball stopped the mother, but though wounded to the death she showed fight as he approached and the length of her teeth and claws proved that he was wise in putting another ball into her. As he rode into camp, the ears hung at the pommel and her heels brushed the pony's hoof—we had no other measure. We skinned her that evening by moonlight, and it was an artist's job to commence at the teeth, loosen the skin over the skull, and take her out of her skin through her mouth. This sounds remarkable, but the whole skin which, stuffed, will soon adorn a Walnut Hills dwelling, without a stitch in it, will prove it.

The following days passed with good sport but no adventures; geese and ducks are coming in from the north and the last morning when we all cooked, each getting up what he liked best, we had the following menu, and it shows no signs of flies on it even for a Thanksgiving dinner at home: there were quail broiled on buttered toast, quail fried with bacon, blue wing teal ditto, turkey and mallard stuffed with onions and baked in clay with the feathers on, venison tenderloin broiled, potatoes baked in ashes in the jackets, and such coffee as would make Hyperion's hair curl. Then, though no such thing is sold in the Territory, there was a jug of what was called "the needy." It was of an oily burning nature as it passed the throat, but seemed to be a familiar article to the others, and was made, as near as I could gather, from rye, presumably rye flour.

Without writing longer, I will say to those who want such a hunt that they can find no better place nor better friends than I found. Take a supply of ammunition along, and for camping it is only necessary to take a wire broiler or a frying pan, or both and a coffee pot; these with bacon and salt will make five days in the saddle and five nights under the moon pass quickly, and an occasional note in the night from the throat of a wolf or a screech owl, or the smoke of the prairie fires that burn on all sides will make you sleep the sounder and return healthier and wiser if not wealthier.

W. H. W.

The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute"! he echoed. "Well, I dont know as the adjective would have occured to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are every thing a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!

Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle operative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 4

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

St. Paul's Congregation Holds its Anniversary.

Over two hundred excursionists from Canton, and the usual immense congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran church, attended the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary Sunday. The Rev. Myer, of Canton, the Rev. Shilling, of Canal Fulton, and the Rev. Long, of Loudonville, delivered able sermons in the morning and evening. THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to briefly sketch the history of the church from its inception.

As the first step looking to the founding of this congregation, the present pastor, who was at that time serving congregations in Canal Fulton and Akron, was invited by a few to come over to Massillon and preach, which invitation he accepted, and delivered his first sermon on the 27th day of September, 1863, in a building which was then known as the Hoffman house, on North street. In the month of January, 1864, the congregation organized under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's church, of Massillon, O., and adopted a constitution which is still in force. The following persons were elected as members of the first vestry: Deacons:—Herman Shriver, Adam Geninger, George Schwier, Peter Bauer; trustees:—George Spiegel, Balthaser Ketterer, Peter Diemer; treasurer, Gottfried Danner; secretary, Frederick Lehman. Having taken all the preparatory legal steps, the congregation was also incorporated under the laws of this State on the 6th day of February, 1864, and still enjoys all the benefits of a legally acknowledged religious organization. On the 22d of February, 1864, the congregation extended a unanimous call to the present pastor, P. J. Buehl, who had been serving them temporarily since September, 1863, by consent of his congregations in Akron and Canal Fulton, and on the 5th of May, 1864, he accepted the call, his former congregations having finally agreed, and removed to Massillon in the month of June that same year, and has ever since been the pastor here. The congregation at first held its services in the so-called Hoffman church, until the first of February, 1865, when the congregation removed to the old Methodist church on Mill street, where they continued to worship until the dedication of their own church in the month of October, 1870. The ground upon which this beautiful edifice stands was purchased by resolution of the congregation of May 11, 1864, for $600, and afterward by great labor put into its present attractive condition. On the 23d of June the congregation resolved to build the school house which is still standing. It was dedicated New Year's day, 1865.

The foundation of the present church was laid in June, 1869, and was finished the following year, being dedicated in October, 1870. The parsonage and teacher's residence have since been built. The pastoral acts of the twenty-five years have included five hundred and fifty seven baptisms, two hundred and eighty-five confirmations, and one hunhundred and sixty four burials. The membership, including only persons confirmed, is over four hundred.

"What is That to Thee?"

The Rev. Edward Wall, of Frederick, Md., occupied the pulpit of St. Timothy's church and preached upon the text, "What is that to thee? Follow thou me" Mr. Wall, while admitting many incongruities between the statements of the Bible and the deductions of science, advised the zealous Christian to accept the Bible truths that come within his power of comprehension, and as for the others "what is that to thee" wait patiently, for as they are questions of eternity, they cannot be comprehended by a finite mind, but will be in an another world. The impress of Christianity, upon the world is of such a character, Mr. Wall stated, that the believer has no need to lose his faith because of his inability to answer every petty point involved. It is man's nature to seek knowledge concerning things in which he should have no interest, and while he is justified in maintaining a decent knowledge of all that goes on about him, it is as indecent to pry too deeply into matters of the unseen world, as to fathom every mystery in one's neighbor's family.

What it Costs.

The wire-pullers are all looking for a good slice of boodle between now and the first Tuesday in November. It is a fact that about all candidates in both parties are compelled to come down with blackmail boodle or meet defeat. In Stark county it costs the candidates for county offices anywhere from three hundred dollars to three thousand dollars to get into the court house. How does it come that a crime which is so notoriously apparent goes on unpunished and winked at?—Alliance Leader.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfactson that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50c. 4

Are you Interested in Shorthand?

If so, send to the Pittsburg College of Shorthand, No. 4 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., for specimen pages free, of the new book for self-instruction. A pleasant and profitable employment for winter evenings. 17-4

POLITICAL POINTS

BEARING UPON THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Advance Reports from Michigan—Speakers' Appointments.

NEWS FROM MICHIGAN.

Mr. A. Crone received news from Michigan yesterday, in the presence of an INDEPENDENT reporter, of a most satisfactory character—to the Republicans. His informant, E. A. Palmer, a Hillsdale manufacturer of upholsters' goods, stated that he employed twenty-two men, half of whom voted for Cleveland four years ago, and but two of whom will vote for him this fall. A poll of one county showed two hundred and sixty Harrison men, who four years ago had been with the Democrats. Mr. Palmer predicted that the Northern Peninsula alone, would give six thousand Republican majority.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29.—From every quarter to-day the Republican national committee has received the most encouraging reports. Hon. Garrett Hobart, member of the national committee from New Jersey, said to-day: "All the conditions of the canvass are favorable to Republican success. Our organization was never so thorough and complete. We shall get sixty per cent. of the Prohibition vote of the State, and the Mugwump vote has entirely disappeared. As the situation stands to day, the State is sure by 8,000 plurality."

INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 29.—The political incidents and developments of to-day have been encouraging to the Republicans. Col. New has inspired confidence among the workers, and the speakers who have been canvassing the State have been bringing in good news to-day. Some time ago Chairman Huston instructed them to make careful inquiries regarding the drift, while going over the State, and not to rely entirely upon what members of their own party might tell them.

John Slough caused the arrest of a batch of Alliance saloonkeepers on Saturday for violating the prohibition ordinance, having worked up his cases by representing himself as the agent of the Democratic county candidates. He dispensed candidates' cards very liberally, bought his liquor, and established his evidence. Naturally the liquor men are hopping mad, and their wrath is said to extend to Bills, Schmachtenberger, et al. To counteract this effect a Democratic organ pretends that chairman Whiting encouraged Slough to go ahead with his work, in the manner he did.

NEWS FROM WALES.

Where They are Anticipating the Downfall of American Industries.

T. M. Richards, just home from Chicago, has brought with him a valuable tip to the voters of this country, in the shape of a copy of a letter received by a friend of his, from a relative who is still at Merthyr, Wales. Being a personal communication, it does not, of course deal at length with a subject that could be made very interesting. Its purport is to show that the British manufacturers are everywhere expecting, and even preparing for a vast anticipated increase in trade with America, basing their actions on a belief in President Cleveland's re-election, and the passage of the Mills bill by congress. The writer of this letter says:

"* * * I was down at Milford Haven and saw the new docks. They have some very large docks there, with the view of trading with American goods, etc., and they intend by and by to have a line of steamers to go from there instead of from Liverpool. I have also been looking at the Barry docks; these are fine docks, worth looking at, the best in the country. This place is getting up as quick as some parts of America. The Dowlais Company are now building three large blast furnaces at Cardiff, close to the new docks built there lately, by the Marquis of Bute. I think that the land between Caraiff and Barry by and by will be covered with houses. I am thinking sometimes that they are overdoing it at Cardiff, but at Barry they are not going to overdo the demand for years."

Manual Training.

At the meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, the proceedings of which appear in the Akron Beacon, the committee on "Manual Training in the Public Schools" reported that manual training is desirable in the high schools since it gives them more power over "dull" boys. Again, manual training gives dignity to labor, it is a true branch of education and should be introduced into the high schools. The feasibilty of the plan depends upon the cost of such a school, but the committee has prepared an estimate. For building, apparatus, for sixty boys, $1,500, not including a site. Teacher in wood work, $800, drawing $500, incidentals $200. For a permanent investment $5,950 will be required; cost of teaching for three year' course $2,000 to $3,500. The committee did not speak of ways and means.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Carnegie's iron works cover two hundred and thirty acres.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Ohio coal retails in Chicago at $3.25 per ton. The best Illinois lump only brings $2.30.

To-night and To-morrow Night,

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of coughs, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

One hundred and eighty-six thousand barrels of apples have been shipped from this country.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

A large deposit of zinc of superior quality has recently been discovered at Dodgeville, Wis.

Reducing the Surplus.

The disposition of the surplus in the United States treasury engages the attention of our statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the surplus consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality report from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a cough, a cold, a sore throat, a chest, or side pain, taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's drug store.

The natural gas industry has increased the number of workmen in Indiana thirty thousand, since 1884.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for coughs and colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Florida orange growers are filling an order for two hundred and fifty thousand boxes, to be shipped to London.

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.
CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Hess & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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5¾ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.

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Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route
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THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING SOUTH					GOING SOUTH		
No 35. Cleveland Express	No. 47. Night Express	No. 8. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.		No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express	No. 38 Columbus Express
P. M.	A. M.	a. m.	Ar C. Depot Lv		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 35	5 40	...Cleveland...		8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21	5 26	" Euclid ave		8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 03	5 10	" Newburg..		8 38	8 29	2 11
11 35	6 30	4 35	.....Hudson.....		9 10	9 05	2 45
11 14	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls		9 29	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	.....Akron.....		9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 2	3 24	.....Warwick....		10 12	0 08	3 56
10 19	4 58	3 02	le...Orrville ...ar		0 36	0 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	..... Millersburg....		1 21	1 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	.....Gambier.....		1 33	1 34	6 20
7 52	1 37	12 55	..... t. Vernon....		1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 21	...Centerburg.....		1 29	1 20	7 26
6 54	12 34	12 03	.....Sunbury.....		1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	.....Westerville....		2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	lv Columbus ar		2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv		2 56	2 56	.....
.....	10 00	9 33	.....Xenia.....		4 46	4 55	.....
.....	8 36	8 14	.....Loveland.....		5 47	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar		6 30	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv		3 00	5 40	.....
.....	9 54	9 43	.....Urbana.....		4 49	7 01	.....
.....	9 04	8 53	.....Piqua.....		5 49	7 46	.....
.....	7 30	7 05	.....Richmond.....		8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis...		10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 38	1 51	...Terre Haute...		1 42	2 18	.....
.....	12 2..	11 25	.....Effingham....		3 49	4 20	.....
.....	11 2..	10 20	.....Vandalia.....		4 45	5 10	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar		7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.08 p. m., Orrville at 6.30 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address
CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A 7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	6 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor..... Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 42	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville..... Lv		3 20	6 58	8 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	8 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston..... Ar	11 55	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville..... Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 56
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 46
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am 6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 58	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta..... Ar	7 25	am10 .5	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M	P M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 53	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville ..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville..... Lv	1 45	*8 35	9 13	No. 3
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	A. M.
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 33	7 35
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	8 06
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 28
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 48
Toledo..... Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't. M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

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Massillon Independent.

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The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMSON.

or Congress, Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
I. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner,
GEO. B. COCK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS A. PUTT.

A VOTE FOR CLEVELAND IS A VOTE FOR ENGLAND.

Extract from an Englishman's letter to the British minister, asking how he shall vote.

"I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Cleveland was pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily only, and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November and again favor England's interest, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him. I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter."

Extract from Minister West's reply advising him to vote for Cleveland:

"You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the senate, and by the president's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created."

IT MUST BE SETTLED.

The young voter, the one who fancies that the only issue is the mastery of the economic question of the day, ought to read the wonderful "Old Shady" article by General Sherman, in the North American Review. This tariff discussion is all well enough, and it can be settled with the best of good feeling all round, but as General Sherman so ably writes, the negro question will not be silently put by. It is not the great issue this year, but so sure as there is a negro, his fate must be determined. The South is quick to anger and quick to cool. The North is slow to anger and of great wrath. Let it not be thought that the law-loving people of the North will permanently permit the South to maintain a representation in Congress upon a vote which is suppressed. Either the constitutional amendment must be repealed or the negro must be allowed to vote. The claim is not advanced in the South that this "bloody shirt" cry is without foundation. The suppression is justified on the ground that negro supremacy, as negro suffrage is termed, means degradation to the whites. General Sherman writes of these facts as only General Sherman, a patriot without partisan blindness, can write. He calls upon the people of the South to recognize in the negro the elements of a good citizen, anxious to better his own condition. He reminds the South that in the dark days of the rebellion, when the great majority of black men might have applied the torch and dagger to their masters, were faithful to their persons, while working for their own liberty. No such traits of character have ever been shown in any war in which freedom was fought for, in any history. How far superior the American negro is to the people who are now pouring in from foreign shores we all recognize, and it is far less a humiliation to cast a ballot alongside a faithful colored man, than many of the ignorant voters who are unacquainted with our own tongue and not in harmony with our institutions.

THE BEATIFIED BECKER.

A short time ago THE INDEPENDENT rather severely criticised the Rev. H. J. Becker for delivering Prohibition party addressess on Sunday, upon the authority of the posters issued by the Pronibition committee, and in its criticism gave the authority. That Mr. Becker did not carry out these announcements was unknown to the writer, and if he did not be certainly had no right to blame any one but the persons who issued his official announcements, for the misunderstanding. This explanation was published in THE INDEPENDENT at the personal solicitation of Mr. Becker. Since then he has seen fit to write to the Akron Beacon stating that THE INDEPENDENT retracted its former statements, intimating that in the opinion of other Republican newspapers they were unjust, and on his own account referring to them as fabrications, but in no wise relieving THE INDEPENDENT of responsibility by declaring what he very well knows to be true, that he was regularly announced for Sunday political work.

This manifest unfairness on the part of Mr. Becker assists THE INDEPENDENT in arriving at new conclusions regarding the character of the reverend gentleman. As he distinctly stated in this office that the making of Prohibition speeches on Sunday is nowise inconsistent with his profession, his anxiety to have the impression created by his managing committee eradicated is somewhat strange, and his desire to cast the blame upon a Republican newspaper stranger. And lastly, to be rather blunt, THE INDEPENDENT fails to see a great deal of practical difference between delivering Prohibition speeches on week days, and temperance sermons on Sundays, when the latter are advertised as the former, and the speaker recognized in the community in which he is, as the special exponent of partisan doctrines.

The people of the North live by the sweat of their own brows, by the labor of their own hands; they receive better pay for their labor than any other people in the world; better pay than any other people in any time or age before; they have better food, wear better clothes, have better homes, and their children have better means of education. The country is divided into comparatively small farms, each farm is a home where independent spirits grow, where soverigns reign in peace and plenty; every city is a human hive, humming with the notes of industry. Whereas, in the South, the solid South, the country is owned in large tracts and sparsely populated: the eye may range over thousands of acres and see only the stately mansion of the lordly proprietor and the low cabins of poor colored people living in ignorance and poverty, who work the estate on wages, since the war, which barely keep body and soul together. Is this lordly planter who rides over his estate with gloved hands afraid his working people will catch the independent spirit of the working people of the North? Does he stand in dread of a demand for better wages and better pay? Is this the secret of his antipathy to the principle of protection? Is he afraid the negro will catch the infection, the infection of the spirit of liberty and organize resistance to his petty tyranny, a tyranny which cramps the soul and dwarfs the intellect? Does he fear the rising of an enlightened middle class in the South such as we have in the North, who have the manhood to assert their rights and the moral power to enforce them? Workingmen, Democrats of the North, neighbors, you had better understand that this war against the principle of protection is a war against yourselves, instigated by the very men who attempted to fasten forever human slavery upon this fair land, who waged a desperate war to destroy the Union.

Thousands of English miners are on a strike, and it is feared the number will be largely increased. As a result the price of coal has advanced two shillings per ton.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

MR. M'GREGOR ON THE LAND OF BURNS.

How the Poor Scotch Eke Out an Existence—The American Should Emigrate to Learn How to Economize—Regular Reports.

A goodly number of members of the Horticultural Society drove into Plain township and stopped at the comfortable home of Josiah Correll, where the November meeting was held on the last Wednesday in October.

In the absence of President Oberlin, Vice President Essig took the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes, unfinished business was taken up.

Mr. Roth reported poor success in finding places for the meetings of 1889. The matter was referred back to the executive committee, with the understanding that they report at the next meeting. The society prefers not to meet at any city halls during the winter, unless necessary, and desires to find locations at private residences centrally situated. Upon motion, William Miller M. Bitzer, David Atwater, D. M. Slusser and S. H. Rockhill were appointed to assist the executive committee in finding places for the meetings of 1889. They can correspond with Messrs. Roth, Krider and Bayliss, the executive committee. The society then adjourned for dinner.

Upon re-assembling, the absence of the essayist, Clayton Holl was made known, and the fact that the alternate, Mrs. Erwin, had not been notified, prevented the reading of such an exercise.

Mr. A. McGregor was then called upon. Mr. McGregor is always expected to have something interesting to say on the tip of his tongue, and though he pleaded non-preparation was not excused until he had talked a quarter of an hour. Mr. McGregor said that no Stark county farmer could thoroughly appreciate the glories of his own country, without having been witness to the over-populated territory across the ocean, and particularly Scotland, where he spent several months last summer. There a vast population ekes an existence by different means on 30,000 square miles of territory, of which not 10,000 square miles can be utilized for agriculture, and that yields only because it is worked up to the very highest notch. Weeds, Mr. McGregor says have, apparently, been banished from the land. One million acres in Scotland are planted in oats, upon which the people principally live. Gradually however, they are using more and more wheaten bread, being able to purchase it for as little as we Americans can in Chicago, the grain center of the world. In 1840 the amount of flour imported per capita was one pound, while now it is about fifteen pounds. The mass of the people, about 900,000, follow manufacturing pursuits, only 300,000 tilling the soil. Labor is so cheap that it is largely used in place of machinery. Indeed the latter is, to an extent, out of question, owing to the rocky and hilly nature of the land. Much of this common hand labor is performed by women. Mr. McGregor had heard the sound of the reaper, but the self-binder he was quite sure was not used at all. The landlord problem is the unceasing vexation of the country. The greater part of the arable soil is entailed, and can only be leased. Rentals are very high. Five dollars an acre is very moderate, while some contracts run as high as twenty-five dollars an acre. In case of the failure of a crop, farmers are literally driven to the wall. This has been especially true of late years. To meet expenses the agriculturist economizes at every turn, wasting absolutely nothing. "It would pay the American farmer," declared Mr. McGregor, "to take a trip to Scotland, just to learn how they economize." As that northern land is five degrees nearer the pole than Ohio, the difference in the length of time the sun shines there and here is very marked. It is no uncommon thing to be able to read by sunlight until 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

Mr. McGregor's hearers nodded their thanks informally, and the regular proceedings were taken up.

The committee on orchars reported that the growth of trees was rapid during the fall and further than that there was nothing to say.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Find on exhibition two varieties of potatoes, by Josiah Correll, one the Bell, the other the Beauty of Hebron very good specimens. Three specimens by Lewis Essig, one Beauty of Hebron, one Chicago Market and the other the White Elephant, all nice samples. One sample of yam on table, by Josiah Correll, fair specimen. One pumpkin, by M. Bitzer, called a squash. A sample of field corn, by Josiah Correll, a very choice variety.

J. F. ROTH,
D. M. SLUSSER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES.

In apples, S. P. Killinger has on the table fair specimens of fall pippins, Vandevere and Western Beauty. Lewis Essig, medium King and Fallenwalder. M. Bitzer, Ohio Nonpareil, fair. D. M. Slusser, inferior Greening, fair specimen of Baldwin and an apple labeled Seekno-further, but title disputed, the apple being called by judges, Hubbardson's Nonesuch. H. R. Rohrer has fair specimens of Wells, Orange Sweet, Ohio Nonpareil, Gate, Twenty Ounce apple, and a fine specimen of Baldwin. Josiah Correll has a fine exhibit, consisting of a fair sample of Western Beauty, and very fine Bellflower, Rambo, King, Grime's Golden, Russet, Pound Sweet, Sweet Russet and Gloria Mundi. M. Bitzer has very fine specimens of Lawrence pear. Josiah Correll, fair Lawrence and Duchess. Mr. Correll has also very fine Champion and Orange quinces. S. P. Killinger goes him one better, however, on the orange quince, exhibiting what might be called "dandies." A. Gloria Mundi grown in Pennsylvania attracted considerable attention, being of extraordinary size.

S. H. ROCKHILL,
H. R. ROHRER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STONE FRUIT.

On stone fruit the committee find on on the table a specimen of peach without name, exhibited by Mrs. Mary Wolf.

H. R. ROHRER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

There are but few flowers on exhibition to day. First a bouquet and plate of pansies, by Mrs. M. J. Essig. Mrs. Carpenter exhibits one bouquet of chrysanthemums of three varieties. Mrs. H. R. Roher has one small bouquet of chrysanthemums and pansies. Our hostess, Mrs. Correll, has a small collection of house plants, among which is a beautiful hydrangia in bloom, an ivy, and a number of geraniums.

ALLIE SAYLER,
ADA SLUSSER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

Your committee find on exhibition two varieties of apples. One we would name the Snow, the other we cannot name. D. M. Slusser has two varieties of apples. One is the old fashioned Pumpkin. Also a sample of winter Pennock. Mr. E. Festerly has also a winter Pennock. G. C. Pontius has an apple which we cannot name. We find a sample of pear by D. M. Slusser which your committee cannot name. S. P. Killinger has a King of Tompins; fair specimen.

M. BITZER,
B. F. STUMP.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS.

Your committee on vineyards would say that the vines are in good condition to go into winter quarters. We would say that if you have any tender varieties, you should give them the right treatment for the winter.

L. ESSIG,
M. BITZER.

In connection with the report upon apples, Mr. Essig thought that vines and trees were more often injured by sudden changes than continued extremes.

Mr. McGregor inquired if peach trees are ever attacked by a disease called "yellows." None in the county has ever been reported.

Mr. Rockhill thought that "yellows" was really starvation. In New Jersey the peach growers do not expect to raise more than two or three good crops from the same orchard. There they start a new orchard as soon as they have one bearing.

Mr. Essig reported the presence of two good specimens of Concord grapes, one by M. Bitzer and the other by Josiah Correll.

Mr. J. H. Lehman exhibited an apple for name, which the committee called the Pennock.

Mr. Roth moved that the July and October meetings be omitted in 1889. Carried.

The society adjourned to meet at the residence of J. F. Roth, two and a half miles south of Canton, the first Wednesday in December, Mr. Roth having volunteered to entertain the meeting originally assigned to J. C. F. Royer removed.

RENEWAL.

John A. Burkholder, Canal Fulton.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT MEETING.

Essayist, Clayton Holl; alternate, Mrs. Reuben Erwin.

A DIRTY PIECE OF WORK

By Democratic Dastards at Sippo.

Last Saturday afternoon the Republicans of Sippo raised a fine pole, in the presence of nearly five hundred people. Surmounting this pole was the Stars and Stripes and a handsome streamer bearing the inscription, "Harrison and Protection." Early on Wednesday some Republican discovered that the flag and streamer were missing and in their stead a black banner inscribed "Free Whisky," and a white cloth about a yard square, rudely lettered, "Grandpa's Boy," and "Chinese Labor.

The scoundrels who did this dirty work evidently intended that the rags should remain there for some time, at least until the pole could be lowered to the ground, for they had stolen the rope by which they could be pulled down. In this they were mistaken, for two or three hours after discovery the eager workers had the insulting streamers down the ropes cut to pieces with bullets, fired at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. Mr. Adam Miller brought the tattered rags to town Tuesday, and our citizens have replaced the stolen flag and streamer. The outrage was severely condemned by all who witnessed the efforts of the Republicans to remove the obnoxious banners, with the exception of Dr. F. Z. Groff, who said they properly belonged on a Republican pole.

A friend of THE INDEPENDENT has taken the pains to compile the church membership in the United States, at the present time, as given by a competent authority. It is as follows: Roman Catholic, 6,832,954; Baptists, 2,259,431; Methodists, 2,736,604; Lutheran, 684,570; Presbyterian, 882,438; Congregational, 401,645; Christian, 567,448; Episcopal, 334,335; Hebrews, 230,457.

The shipments of apples to England from Canada and the United States amounted to 62,000 barrels last week.

TO JOHN M'BRIDE.

A MINER GIVES HIM SOME INFORMATION

On the Subject of Coal, Wages, and the Tariff.

MR. EDITOR:—A paper is being widely circulated, in the interest of the Democratic party, called the "Tax Reform Advocate." It contains an article from the pen of the Hon. John McBride, in which he would make it appear that a protective tariff on coal coming into the United States is a detriment to American interests, consequently he favors the removal of the tariff on that commodity, in the interest of good government, and especially in the interest of the miners, as he has spent the best part of his life in looking after their interests. This will certainly be news for the coal miners of America. After characterizing the Hon. James G. Blaine as a falsifier in a speech he delivered to the citizens of Nelsonville, Athens county, in 1884, in which he was showing that a protective tariff was a benefit to all the people of the nation, he then proceeded to show that by taking the tariff off coal no harm could come to the coal mining interests of this country, by giving the amount exported from, and imported into the United States from other countries, giving what he is pleased to call figures in wages, prices, etc. He would try to make it appear that the miners of Great Britain earn as good wages, and that coal is sold at a higher price at the mine there than in the United States.

As regards wages, I will just say to Mr. McBride, all he needs to do is to ask any coal miner he meets on the streets of Massillon, that has been there, and he will inform him better. Here is what he says: "In June of this year the price of coal at the mine in England was $1.75 and $2.05 per ton, while Welsh coal at Cardiff was quoted at $2.00 and $2.37 per ton; in Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania coal was sold for eighty and ninety cents per ton; at Pittsburg, Pa., for ninety-five and $1.15 per ton; in Onio, Hocking Valley sold at $1.05 and $1.15, while the Massillon coal, the most expensive coal in the State, sold at prices from $1.25 to $1.40." Watch these figures. Further on he tells the public that in March of last year, miners of eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia demanded an advance of ten cents per ton—from forty to fifty cents. It was refused, and a long and bitter strike followed, during which some of the coal operators were pushed with their contracts and had to find coal elsewhere. Berecin, White & Co., a mining company in eastern Pennsylvania, brought three cargoes of coal from a Northumberland, England, mine; Northumberland is in the north of England. Now, the duty is specific on coal—seventy-five cents per ton—and not an ad valorum duty. It is reasonable to think they bought the best, as there would be nothing to gain in the duty, and the market price at the mine was, according to Mr. McBride's own figures, $2.05 per ton. They shipped it from the north of England to Pennsylvania. You can add the freight, handling and duty, and see whether anyone is likely to believe this, when they could have bought all the coal they wanted in the same State at eighty and ninety cents, and the best and dearest, the Massillon coal, at $1.25 and $1.40. You see how Democratic doctrines hold together. It would be proper to state here that coal has not been sold at the mines of England for the price named by him since 1875. On the question of wages, the miners of Great Britain are earning three shillings and three and tenpence, from seventy-five to ninety-five cents for the days they work and nothing when they don't work, the same as the American miner. During the trouble in Jackson county last year, when the Ohio Miners' Association, through its board, presented the case to Judge Taft, as umpire, in the arbitration of the matter, they showed the earnings of the miners in the several districts of Ohio. The lowest was $2.04 and the highest $2.28 per day, the average being two dollars, twenty-two and three fifths cents. This is certainly a good showing in favor of the Ohio miner, and tariff protection, compared with his British brother, the highest paid in Europe.

It is well known that we export and import coal from Canada, and that England sends a large amount of coal to Canada, admitted free of duty, while we pay her fifty cents on every ton she takes from us. It will be seen that by taking the tariff off the coal coming into this country that England can ship coal to the United States as well as to Canada, and that Canada will be seventy-five cents on each ton better off in pocket that she sends to the United States. This will give her a larger market and help to pay the freight to that market. But if we send any back in return we must pay her fifty cents for the privilege of doing so. This must be grand foresight in a miners' union president. It has been very windy in the past, indeed, stormy sometimes, but it will be a cold, raw day for the miners when that article is placed upon the free list. It is claimed that coal is mined in the United States as cheap as any country in the world, because of our "great natural advantages." When we admit this then we admit that the protective tariff has accomplished the desired end, namely, to encourage the opening up of our natural resources giving better wages to the the producer, cheapening the article to the consumer by having it consumed near the seat of production. This is shown by many protected articles besides coal, because of the keen competition we have in the home market. These natural advantages the foreign employer has to overcome with cheap labor, cheap of necessity, because of the crowded populace. The cheap product of Europe mentioned in his article, from Hungary, Italy and Bohemia, is worth considering, and when we consider that we have done so well with such an influx of such an element, we ought to be the more thankful. Take away the protective tariff and they will get the American market by staying at home. The Democratic party will hardly disturb them, as those among them who become citizens become Democrats. Yours Respectfully,

COAL MINER.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Hose Celebrate on Center street.

Friends and relatives to the number of one hundred assembled at the home of Mr. Christian Hose on Center street Tuesday evening, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their married life. The music was furnished by the Glass Blowers' orchestra, assisted by Mr. W. Gise on a piccolo. An elegant supper was served and the evening was very pleasantly spent. The list of presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Hose is as follows: Silver pickle caster, Mrs. Jacob Hose; silver table caster, Mrs. A. Boerner; silver molasses caster, Mr. Thomas Volkmor; a set of silver knives and forks, Mr. Geo. Mar, of Michigan; a silver needle set and thimble, their children; fifty silver dollars, all present; a dozen napkins, Mrs. Frank Isenbreis; a table cloth, Mrs. Geo. Rink; butter knife, Mrs. Garlding; rocking chair, stand and stand cover, Mrs. Phil. Fisher, Mrs. John Wagner, Mrs. Chas. Ruth and Mrs. Austin Hall.

Death of Miss Maud Frank.

But a few years ago, Miss Maud Frank, of Crestline, visited with her uncles, George and William Yost, of this city. On last Friday afternoon she was buried from the home of her parents in Crestline. While here she made the acquaintance of a number of the people of Massillon, who will remember hers as a beautiful, loving disposition. She afterward contracted consumption, and although every endeavor was made to stay the disease, she became one of its innumerable victims. At home she was universally esteemed and loved; the center of a large home, as well as a social circle. In her last hours she exhibited strength of mind remarkable in one so young, naming the pall bearers, and suggesting details as to the funeral. The floral offerings were many, consisting in part of pillow, broken column, lyres, star and numerous boquets; among the most beautiful of which was a star composed of rose buds, presented by her young lady friends and former associates.

A Cow and a Whip Stock.

An interesting surgical operation was recently performed on the farm of Theodore Culler, in Sugar Creek township. It appears that a valuable cow had been choked by partaking too freely of pumpkins, and as is more often than should be the case, a buggy whip was forced down its throat. When the whip was withdrawn, it was minus about twenty inches of butt. The nearest doctor was called, who said the poor beast must die, and to prevent suffering it was decided to destroy it. On consideration Mr. Culler consulted Dr. Groff, of Sippo, who, by making an insertion through the side and stomach, removed the whip stock. The cow is now doing well. Farmers should take warning, as many valuable animals are lost by forcing whip, broom and hoe handles down the throats to remove obstructions.

Gross Cruelty.

Parents too frequently permit their children to suffer from headache, fits, St. Vitus dance, nervousness, etc., when they can be cured. Mrs. P. was cured of headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration of eighteen years standing, after failure of sixteen physicians; Mrs K., of sick headache for 35 years; Mrs. P., of twenty to fifty fits a night; others from the same vicinity could be mentioned who have been cured by that wonderful nerve food and medicine—Dr. Miles, Nervine, which contains no morphine, opium, or dangerous drugs. Free sample bottles may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Heart Disease.

If you get short of breath have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., you have heart disease, and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The New York players will receive two hundred dollars each and a gold medal. Both clubs agreed to the two hundred dollar arrangement before the games began, but it is doubtful if the St. Louis men will get their money. President Von der Ahe is so mad at his team not winning the world's championship that he may not pay it.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Flag paving is being laid in front of the West Tremont street school building.

Young George Koons and other prisoners, were taken to the penitentiary yesterday.

The will of Barbara Schumaker, of Massillon, was filed for probate.—Canton Repository.

Mrs. John Jeffers, who lives near Richville, is dead. The funeral will take place Friday.

Carradog's Rhondda Glee Society, of Wales, will give a concert in the opera house, November 12.

The Walhonding rink is being taken to pieces, for removal to the site purchased by the county commissioners.

Twenty-two of the little friends of Maud Farrell pleasantly surprised her at her home on Henry street, last Tuesday.

William Groff, a son of Dr. F. Z. Groff, has gone to New York, where he will take a course at the American veterinary college.

A little son of J. J. Bowers, living on the west side, fell down the cellar steps Saturday afternoon and broke a leg just above the ankle.

Prof. I. N. Taggart, of Canal Fulton, was in the city, to assist in conducting a county teachers' examination, which took place last week.

Thieves broke into the cellar of Peter Lengs, on Cherry street, Sunday, and stole nearly all the canned fruit. This sort of thing has occurred recently in several houses.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hissner, of Middlebranch, O., aunt of J. W. Foltz, of this city, died Tuesday. The funeral will take place at Warstler's church on Friday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. John W. Shilling, of Tuscarawas township, who was stricken with palsy about two weeks ago, died Tuesday night. The funeral will be held on Friday at Sixteen church.

Those wishing to attend the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Lutheran church, of Canton, next Sunday, can purchase tickets of Fred. Albright or George Snyder.

The gross receipts of the late German Catholic fair were $3,732.61, and the net proceeds, $3,070.93. This sum is only $8.21 less than that secured in 1883, the most profitable fair ever held.

Mr. C. M. Whitman received a dispatch from Doylestown, Tuesday, announcing the death of his uncle, Christian Whitman, a very old gentleman, who was buried on Thursday.

Alvin Schott, a nine-year-old boy, fell from a wagon loaded with lumber, on Main street Wednesday, and a wheel passed over him, breaking his collar bone and otherwise injuring him.

A very pretty surprise party was given at the home of Henry Vogt, on North street, last night, in honor of his daughter, Miss Katie Vogt. Twenty couples enjoyed the dancing and the supper.

Mrs. Jacob Moke died Tuesday at her home five miles north of the city, of lung fever. The funeral services were held at St. John's Evangelical church in this city, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

David Jones, an inmate of the county infirmary, from Massillon, died at that institution Saturday night of asthma. He has been an inmate for three years and was forty-seven years old.—Canton Repository.

J. S. Coxey, the owner of Newton, has been invited by L. T. Crabb, the owner of an immense stock farm at Eminence, Ky., to send the animal there for the winter. Mr. Crabb regards Newton as one of the most promising young stallions in the country.

The resignation of A. E. Breece, instructor in the C grammar department, at the North street school, having been accepted, A. B. Oberlin has been substituted, and commenced the fulfillment of his duties Monday. Mr. Oberlin's home is west of the city. He has been teaching at Belleville, O.

The trial of Patrick Burke, charged by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Michael Burke, with malicious slander, is progressing in mayor's court this afternoon. The parties live in Navarre. The case against Burke was ended this afternoon by the mayor binding him over to court in the sum of $300. Bond was promptly furnished.—Canton Repository.

Messrs. C. L. McLain and J. H. Hunt returned from Turkeyfoot lake on Saturday, with sixty ducks, some plover and pheasants. Jonas Lutz spent a few days there, and during a lull in duck shooting he succeeded putting a hole through the bottom of his boat. Mr. Lutz pulling for the shore is said to have been a fit subject for a painter.

A fly wheel, the biggest casting ever attempted at Russell & Co.'s, was made Tuesday. As no difficulty whatever was encountered, it is believed to be an entire success. The wheel is designed for a three hundred horse power engine, and measures nine feet in diameter, thirty-four inch face, and a rim five inches thick. Nine tons of metal were poured in the mould, and when the wheel is dressed and completed, it will weigh eight tons.

A coal miner, who has been abroad and knows exactly what he writes about, contributes a card in reply to an article of John McBride's on tariff, which should be read by every miner in this valley.

A report put in circulation yesterday that Mrs. Anna Shull Nettleton had died suddenly, at her home near Canal Fulton, proves upon investigation to be groundless. She is very ill, but is gradually recovering.

Mr. C. M. Russell has purchased the Mong estate lot, corner of Main and Prospect streets, and the first lot west of it, held for a few months by G. L. Albrecht. Both are 50x120 feet. The corner lot brought $3,000, and the one adjoining $2,500.

A special train has been chartered to take the members of St. Paul's Lutheran church to Canton next Sunday. It will leave at 8:30 a. m. and return at 4:30 p. m. standard time. Tickets may be secured at F. W. Albrecht's or George Snyder's store for thirty five cents.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Tom Reed spent Sunday with his parents in this city.

T. M. Richards has returned from a long stay in Chicago.

Mr. Lincoln G. Mong is spending a few days at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.

The Hon. Thomas W. Harvey, of Painesville, was in the city Monday.

The marriage of Joseph Warth to Miss Mary Knop took place Tuesday morning.

Miss Sue Ralston left Tuesday for Pittsburg, where she has accepted a position.

Miss Helen Meeker, of Alliance, is visiting with Miss Marie Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad.

Mr. Will Shem, of Alliance, spent Sunday in this city with his sister, Mrs. Jerome M. Kaley.

Miss Tena Pfender, of Canton, is visiting at the residence of Mr. S. Keller on South street.

W. D. Clouse, a Cleveland gentleman with extensive interests in Massillon, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. Charles Young has returned from Canada. All reports as to his absconding are therefore proved false.

Mrs. George Lewis and daughter will leave for Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, where Mr. Lewis has located.

Mr. Charles Wagner, of West Tremont street, rejoices over the arrival of a big boy at his house, Sunday night.

Mr. Thomas Tully and family, who moved to Boston, Mass., last spring, have returned to Massillon again.

Mr. James Shorb, of Tuscarawas Station, is visiting at the residence of his son, Mr. A. Shorb, on West Tremont street.

Mr. William A. Ulman has returned from Illinois, and is confined to his home by illness. He will remain until after election.

Miss Katie Hamel gave a pleasant dancing party to forty-seven of her friends on Saturday evening, at her home on Akron street.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp and Messrs. A. J. Ricks, W. K. L. Warwick and J. R. Dunn represented St. Timothy's parish at the Episcopal convention this week.

Married, at the Evangelical Lutheran parsonage of this city, by the Rev. P. J. Buehl, Mr. David H. Weygandt and Miss Della Hemperly, both of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knapp attended the big McKinley-Foraker meeting in Akron Saturday, and remained over Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh.

Mr. Joseph Ralston, a prominent citizen of Defiance, formerly a resident of Tuscarawas township and well known to many of the older citizens, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Russell have returned from an extended visit in Iowa and Indiana. Mr. Russell's health has been very fair, but that of Mrs. Russell has not been at all good.

Dalton this week, loses a very estimable family in the removal of Mr. Jas. Fletchler to Stark county. They will move in with Mrs. Fletcher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moffit, near Massillon.—Dalton Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lynch have returned from the East. They attended the Jacob Bucher funeral at Massillon yesterday, and will in a few days go to housekeeping in the Lynch residence, West Tuscarawas street.—Canton Repository.

Notice to Advertisers.

The coming week will be a great one with newspapers. The publishers of THE INDEPENDENT have made every arrangement to meet the demand for news, and advertisers will reap a proportionate advantage. Copy for changes to go in next week should be handed in just as soon as possible. Notice is now given that on Wednesday of next week no guarantee can be given any advertisements will be set up.

Some people are just as cross as a bear, they snap your head off when you happen to open your mouth. We cannot excuse them, for they have bad colds, which makes them irritable, and are too mean to buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which would restore their good nature.

TWO SHOTS FIRED

At a Wretch Who Habitually Insults Women.

Frequently repeated stories of the doings of some wretch who has been insulting women on Tremont street induced a West Side business man whose wife was belated down town, to secure a revolver and go for her, on Saturday night. To his horror he found the villain standing on the corner of Muskingom street, with his person exposed, forcibly detaining a little girl. Before he could be seized, he took flight down the dark alleys in that vicinity, with his pursuer close behind. When it became apparent that he was much the better runner, two shots were fired, but without effect. The officers were at once notified, but a search developed nothing.

The fellow has been frequenting this street for nearly six months, at intervals. Last week he turned up on West Main street and so frightened a woman that she fell into a dead feint. Again he insulted a woman on West Tremont street who fully realized that he was a cowardly cur and attacked him with her umbrella. He thereupon left her. He is of medium height and wears a slouch hat. No one has any idea who he can be, but from his repeated visits must reside in or near the city. The ladies who live across the canal are very much worried over this man, rarely daring to venture out without escort.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Independent's Post-Election Arrangements.

THE INDEPENDENT believes that its effort to secure the news with that care and promptness which characterizes the metropolitan press, in so far as it is practicable, all differences being considered, will be appreciated. The arrangements for the collection, compilation and dissemination of intelligence on the day following the national election are as follows:

From correspondents located in every voting precinct in Stark county returns will be received as rapidly as made up. Experience has shown that inaccessibility of many localities makes a complete count inside of forty-eight hours out of the question.

A Western Union wire will be run into the publication office, from which reports will be received from every portion of the United States. The facilities of the Postal Telegraph Company have been enlisted, and correspondents in New York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati will supply exclusive intelligence.

Should the accumulation of news warrant, a special edition will be put on the press at 9 p. m. Tuesday, November 6. Extra editions will positively be on sale at 5 a. m. and 10 a. m. Wednesday, November 7, and the regular edition at 4 p. m. Extra editions will be issued on the remaining days of the week as circumstances may require. No effort will be spared to place the facts before the public with the least possible delay.

Buy your home paper.

HE BROKE HIS NECK.

A Fatal Accident at Richville.

While picking apples Monday at half past 11, on the Somers' farm, near Richville, Peter Hensel, one of the best known Stark county farmers, fell, and died within a few minutes after striking the ground. Nobody was near at the time, and whether he missed his hold or was suddenly overcome can only be guessed. As he fell he struck a limb, and it is supposed that he thus dislocated his neck. When help reached him he was unconscious, and died in a very short time. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock, from Richville. Mr. Hensel was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter, all adults. He was quite well-to-do, being the owner of two farms and a tract of land, all in the vicinity of Richville.

Ol. Patterson Dead.

Everybody remembers Ol. Patterson, the most popular man who ever pulled a throttle. The Akron Beacon of Tuesday says: "Letters received by friends here Friday announced the death of Oliver A. Patterson, very suddenly, of heart disease. Mr. Patterson was for many years engineer on the C., A. & C. railroad, Massillon branch and main line, but removed to Pennsylvania or New York several years ago, where he has since resided. Mr. Patterson had many friends in Akron and Cuyahoga Falls."

President Blumenschein will Resign.

As Mr. Ph. Blumenschein, president of the city council, expects to remove to Illinois in about a month, he will resign his seat in the council very shortly. This will necessitate a special election in the second ward. It is necessary to give thirty days' notice before such an election can be held.

Judge Pease to-day (Monday) granted divorces as follows: Bertha from James N. Doxsee; Lena from James Richards; Flora from Charles Werner; Mary E. from Samuel G. Givens.—Canton Repository.

The Great—M. P.

By M. P. is meant Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills which regulates the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., through their nerves, Smallest and mildest. A new principle! A revolutionizer! Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

MAJOR M'KINLEY EXPLAINS.

Two Dollars Under Protection Better than One Dollar Under Free Trade.

Major McKinley was the center of a group of young men at the Hotel Buchtel Sunday morning. The tariff was the matter in discussion of course.

One young man who thought that he had caught the Major in a piece of unsound argument said, "Major, you held last night in your speech at Columbia hall that a man who made two dollars a day under protection was better off than a man who made one dollar a day under free trade even if the dollar of free trade money would buy just as much as the two dollars made under a protective tariff. You did say that, didn't you Major?"

"I did," said Major McKinley calmly.

"And it is true, is it not?" said the young man eagerly.

"Certainly," said the Major, "the reason is simple enough. We have protection now and high wages. Wage workmen have contracted debts to-day, knowing that they are going to receive a certain amount of money to pay those debts. Now, suppose we have free trade thrust upon us. A workman, we will say, owes one hundred dollars on his little home. With free trade he can buy, we will say, just for argument, twice as much as he could under the protective tariff, but there is that debt of his. That don't shrink. It was a debt contracted when he was making two dollars a day instead of one. Now does anybody think for a moment that that workman would be as happy with half as much money to pay his debt as he was before? I tell you we cannot have free trade in this country without a social revolution. We cannot have it unless we are willing to bring our workmen down to the low level of those in Europe."—Akron Telegram.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N. Y. 5-48t-o-r-p-nc-ori

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.—2-19

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore,
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old silver spoon that my medicine bore.

The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.

The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effects of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegatable, and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feelings, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hops and Buchu," "Extract" "Hair Tonic," —"Liver Pills," "Plasters," (Porous Electrical) —"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

FOR THE LOWEST PRICES ON

WATCHES

GO TO MILLER'S,

No 11 East Main Street.

See our Bargains in Silverware, Violin Strings, Umbrellas and Razors. Spectacles correctly fitted to the eye.

Repairing of Watches a Specialty.

All Work Warranted.

IN ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE.

GO TO

MINICH'S

FOR BARGAINS IN

HATS, CAPS,

MILLENERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

NO. 45 EAST MAIN STREET.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

SPANGLER & WADE'S

—STOCK OF—

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

SPANGLER & WADE.

Facts Worth Mentioning.

We are showing the Finest, Largest and Best Selected Stock of Footwear ever shown in Massillon.

SCHWORM & SUHR,

The Reliable Boot and Shoe Dealers,

22 South Erie Street, - - - MASSILLON, O.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

A full line of School Books and School Supplies at the Independent Company's Store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

HANDSOME GOWNS BOTH ON AND OFF THE STAGE.

Some Examples of Fine Dressing—Home Made Gowns—A Few Words About the Warm Wraps of Winter—Some Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is not only the gowns worn on the stage that are handsome, but those worn by some of the ladies in the audience are worthy of all the admiration they receive. Many ladies go to the theatre and opera simply to see the costumes, though whether they go to "try on," as poor little "Jenny Wren, doll's dressmaker," did, or for their own personal delectation, I would not be pre-

THEATRE COSTUMES.

pared to say. So well is this known that the stars who would be successful spend far more time and thought, to say nothing of money, upon their gowns than study, and generally it is the best dressed actress who succeeds best.

The dramatic season is now fairly begun, and many fashionable theatre parties have been seen at the most refined places, but so far no person has been seen following the English style of wearing low necked dresses. Wallack's old theatre, now Palmer's, was always a high class theatre, and I have always noticed that the "higher" the class, the lower were the dresses they wore, as if their exalted position lifted them above the necessity of observing the decencies of life. But, with the new regime, the ladies have so far dressed with commendable modesty. A recent theatre party numbered some of the bright lights of New York society, made still more brilliant by the presence of Mrs. Cleveland, who sat modestly back in the box and enjoyed the French comedy as well as she could by the aid of the phrase book she brought and the "twenty-one course" of lessons, which is warranted to teach you how to ask if your blue uncle's green dog has been fed, and to say "Prenez un bain froid, cela vous fera du bien." Mrs. Cleveland wore a violet gown, with a wrap of drab cloth almost covered with gilt braid, and with a border of lynx; a neat little bonnet of pale mauve, a purple almost pink in the gas light, with two or three small plumes above the face. Few people knew she was there.

With her were three ladies and two gentlemen. One of the ladies wore a white cashmere worked with silver braid, and with a little knot of white ribbon and silver lilies of the valley in her hair. The elderly lady who was with them some thought to be Mrs. Folsom, but I do not know whether it was she or not. She looked very handsome in a black velvet dress with black and white lace bonnet and fan. A pretty young girl who was of the party wore a green wool and silk gown.

* * *

Accustomed as I am to writing of dresses, those of the actress are beyond my powers. There seems to be one for every scene, and each was more splendid than the other. Plush was a favorite ma-

HOME MADE DRESSES.

terial, and this embroidered with chenille and beads in different colors, and others had the fronts one stiff mass of gold embroidery.

There was one dress exquisite, and it would be pretty for any one for an afternoon reception dress. It is of straw colored nun's veiling with crepe de chine and black velvet. The skirt is made with the front draped gracefully, apron fashion, over a row of flounces of the veiling, cut on the bias and gathered. The front drapery is of the crepe. The black drapery is of veiling and is gathered, or, rather, shirred, very full in the back and falls in a straight line to the bottom over a small cushion. The corsage is peasant style, of black velvet, above which is a gathered drapery of the crepe, crossing the shoulders, and apparently tucked in under the velvet, which only reaches to the arm pits. The sleeves are of crepe and lace, and narrow bots of black velvet ribbon. A large bunch of the same holds the drapery high on the left side.

A new little style introduced by this same actress is to have little sachets of perfume or sweet clover blossoms sewn into the corsages of all her dresses. I know ladies who have false bottoms in all of their dress pockets, and in them they have sachets made of sweet clover blossoms and orris root, and sometimes rose leaves, but the clover is the sweetest and gives a most delicate and refreshing odor as of newly mown hay. Strong perfumes are not refined.

The pretty gobelin blue is to be seen now in every first class house made up in almost every imaginable combination. One very handsome costume, modeled from the accompanying picture, has been recently finished for the wife of the governor of one of the western states. The skirt is of handsome figured watered silk in two shades, and the draperies are of Henrietta cloth of the darker shade. The corsage is quite plain, without buttons or trimmings, and looks as if it had grown upon the wearer. With this goes a short velvet wrap, braided with black chenille and garnished with a thick fringe of silk, with chenille tufts. A hat of gobelin blue felt, trimmed with handsome tips, shaded in the faded blue, and a satin ribbon band and handsome buckle, complete the costume, which is exceptionally elegant.

Another very ladylike and stylish costume went out at the same time. The underskirt is of dark brown plush, quite plain, and the corsage and drapery are of wood brown cashmere, without trimming other than two lines of machine stitchings in saddlers' silk. The sleeves are of plush and the vest front, which is fastened on each shoulder by a triple row of gold tack head buttons. A handsome bonnet of brown plush, gilt buttons and wood brown gros grain ribbon complete this very modest but handsome costume.

* * *

Gilt trimming is worn to a considerable extent on gowns both for home and street. Buckles are very pretty and usually have a fold of the goods drawn through them. They tarnish very quickly, however, and do not look well long.

A stylish dress for street or home is made of the zigzag pattern in tricot and tweed, and though the model is in two shades of green, it can be found in almost every color. The model is made very plainly, as befits the heavy quality of the goods, the only trimmings being a plastron front of brown velvet, and a jabot bow and loops on the left side. In brown this is handsome with ruby velvet or plush, or bright green or gold color. The contrast can be very striking, since so little trimming is used.

The bride's dress is the exact prototype of that worn by the young Pittsburg heiress who has just married the Italian count, Guiseppe Carner di Montercole, and she expects to be presented to the queen of Italy with that same gown on. It was made by a square and fair Yankee dressmaker. The front is made of figured watered silk and white embroidered China crepe. The corsage is of the same, and is high in the neck. The train is of heavy white faille Francaise. The tulle veil is fastened at the top of the head, falling backward, and two or three small sprays of orange blossoms and smilax are fastened here and there.

BROWN PLUSH AND GOBELIN BLUE.

The newspapers have described this toilet, saying that it was made by Worth and cost a fabulous sum, whereas it was made in New York and cost, veil and all, $125. A dress made for an actress here which has been described in twenty papers as a "tiger dress designed by Worth," was designed by an artist of my acquaintance and made by a New York house. I only mention this because I think it unfair thus to belittle our own artists and modistes for the sake of pretending to have paid startling prices for gowns. The pretty little bride in question, Miss Virginia Knox, did a brave thing when she had her gowns made here, and I think she ought to get the credit of it.

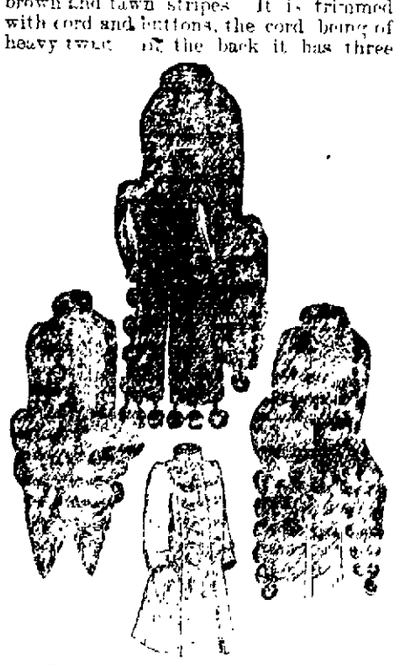
* * *

The next thing on the programme, ladies and gentlemen, is cloaks.

I include both sexes in this sentence, for though the gentlemen are not expected to wear them they will probably have to pay for them; therefore they will be interested.

These are all wraps which ladies can make themselves if they so desire, and and they are all handsome and stylish. The top one is a plain, black velvet, trimmed with a band of fur and fur tassels and a bit of passementerie down the front, and lined with scarlet, quilted satin. That on the right hand is of black plush, with fur band and ball trimmings and wide passementerie in the back. It is lined with brown quilted satin, and the front tabs are long, and there are also side tabs in points. The one on the left is of black sicilienne silk and has a trimming of plucked beaver and bead fringe, as well as a rich passementerie, and is lined with purple satin. These are suitable for bright days when a raglan or Newmarket would be too warm, and they are also adapted to evening wear.

The child's cloak is suitable for a little girl from 5 years old to 12. The model is of heavy fleece lined tweed, and is in brown and fawn stripes. It is trimmed with cord and buttons, the cord being of heavy twist. On the back it has three



THE NEXT ON THE PROGRAMME.

deep box plaits, which extend only to the waist, this allowing the fullness necessary at the bottom, there being two thicknesses of the cord tied in a double bow knot at the end. This is a very serviceable little garment and easily made. It requires one yard and a half of double width material for a child of 8 or 9.

OLIVE HARPER.

TALE OF A 'BRELLA.

I had a nobby silk umbrella,
A present from my sister Stella,
Who sculped it from some other fellow;
The other night when I got mellow
I lost it—scorched from roof to cellar—
But can not find my nice umbrella.
It's no use to sit down and yell a
Or like an unweaned calf to bellow;
My loss unto the world I'll tell a,
It's like—like yours, alas! my swell a;
I'll trouble you for my umbrella.
What's that? it's yours; O ho, I smell a
Mice—You're then the other fella',
First owner of my silk umbrella.

ABOUT ALASKA.

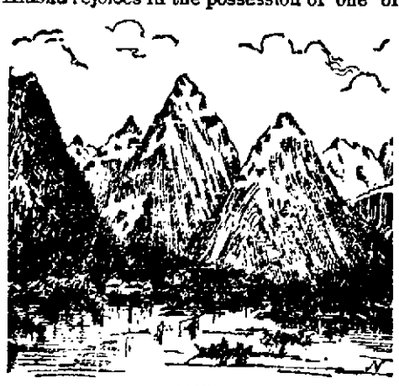
Eighth Paper — Her Miscellaneous Resources — Excluding the Fisheries and Mineral Which Have Been Treated in Previous Articles—The Timber of Alaska — Its Quality — Its Accessibility — The Beautiful Yellow Cedar — A Moth-Destroying Wood—Other Good Qualities—Spruce Timber—The Agricultural Prospects of Alaska— Great Grain and Vegetable Crops Can Never be Grown, But Limited Horticulture Will Pay—Cattle-Raising in Some Parts.

While the principal industries of Alaska would place the fisheries and the minerals in the lead sufficiently to devote single articles to them, all the others added together are of enough importance to make it hard to clearly describe them in a single article and give them the value they deserve compared with those described.

In speaking of the mineral resources, I several times had occasion to allude to the obstacles to prospecting caused by the dense growth of timber, and especially that which had fallen and accumulated until the ground could not be examined without great labor in removing this mass in some way. These remarks would naturally lead the reader to infer that in such a widely extended, dense forest that there must be a great deal of fine timber, even allowing for an unusual quantity of a very poor quality. There is probably no place in the world where there is so much worthless timber, for the total amount grown, as in Alaska. British America north of the southern point of Alaska, (but this is hardly fair to select a particular portion of any country for comparison,) and probably Siberia may equal it, but I doubt if they will surpass it. This worthlessness depends on two rather distinct characters, one of which is the marketable quality itself being far below the grade of forests in general, while the other is in the inaccessibility of the greater portion of it, and while this latter is hardly a true characteristic of worthlessness it is quite as an important factor against the value of the timber resources as the other.

While to the tourist (who does the great amount of writing about Alaska) much of the timber is seemingly on the numerous inland channels of the southeastern part of this country and along the sea-coast lines and rivers of other portions, it only needs a few visits back from those waterways (and which very few white people have ever made) to easily understand the assertion that for every acre of forest that is commercially accessible there are square miles and even townships that could only be reached by the greatest labor and expense. That which is accessible, however, is ample for all the needs of local use, and as Alaska will not, for many years to come, enter the field for exportation in a practical way, the country may be said to be sufficiently, if not amply, timbered. The principal reason why Alaska will not, for some time at least, enter the field for exportation is in the fact that the usual markets she would naturally supply—British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon and California—are themselves well-timbered districts, yearly producing a finer lumber than Alaska could average with her lower grade of timber. China and Japan may open a field some day to our colony which she can control over the places named, for the reason that she is much nearer; but should the Russians open the trans-Siberian railway before that time, it is doubtful if Alaska could compete in those markets with Siberian lumber, its accessibility, cheapness, low transportation and small wages in its production being all against us in the struggle.

It is evident therefore that unless Alaska has some sort of valuable timber peculiar to its own soil, some kind of "fancy" wood in fact, that it will do but little in the way of exporting, although it must not be lost sight of in such an assertion that the district which has an ample supply of this material for even its own use has a most valuable aid towards building up the district into a great State or territory. Now, the northern regions are not supposed to be prolific in "fancy" woods so to speak, the tropical country almost monopolizing this sort of lumber, the southern temperate regions taking the rest, and leaving the northern portions out in the cold, both figuratively as well as physically. But despite all this Alaska rejoices in the possession of one of



SITKA.

the most valuable woods in her yellow cedar, which is of a beautiful straw color, admits of a fine polish, has an exceedingly hard grain which gives it durability, while if made into chests or the lining of trunks, it is such a deadly enemy of moths and similar pests that they will not remain in it. In this latter quality it is claimed that it far surpasses the red cedar used so extensively for the same purpose, as it is known that the red species will not drive out this pest if already in, while the yellow cedar, on the contrary, it is claimed, has this desirable quality, and I believe the claims are well founded. This yellow cedar grows in Southeastern Alaska in among the spruce trees, yet having well-defined limits in forests of its own.

There are probably a hundred such separate forests of varying sizes mixed up with the general universal spruce forest that covers every thing, and there is some little of this valuable timber in British Columbia just across from the Alaskan line. Most of it is accessible from the reports I got of its habits when in Alaska, and even if it were not, its great value would make it sought for in tolerably difficult places. It works up nearly into desks, cabinets, panels and all the uses that can be made of fancy woods in ornamental furniture. It brings a good price in the San Francisco market, enough having been smuggled into that port to fix a sort of a fixed value to it, which varies between $70 to $90 per thousand feet. Stringent laws prevent its being cut, however, and as the last few smuggling schooners have been quite uniformly met with misfortune (the Government no longer confining its seizing power alone to Alaskan waters as formerly, but extending it to San Francisco itself when they had escaped from the former) the business is now practically extinct. Inroads are still made on the timber, however, but in a way that almost seems to make smuggling respectable compared with it. Persons in the territory can cut all they want for their own personal use, for building a log-house or for firewood, and in the latter capacity this yellow cedar is sold at $3.00 to $4.00 a cord in some Alaskan towns, when it would bring that amount in San Francisco for a plank that one could put under his arm and walk away with.

The spruce timber facing the Pacific Ocean and its estuaries is of fair size, merchantable quality and reasonably accessible, but the instant that watershed is left behind—and it is less than one-tenth of Alaska—the trees are only fit for building small log-houses, and before the *tundra* land is reached they have degenerated into poles that would hardly do to support an Indian elk-skin lodge, and then the hardy brush replaces them along the region just north of the Yukon river for a few miles, when every thing beyond is Arctic moss and swampy land to the shores of the great frozen sea. In an agricultural sense Alaska will never amount to any thing. Along the Pacific facing portion—and a very small portion of it it is, too—fresh vegetables, of a character that would be injured in transportation of a week or ten days, could be readily grown for local use, but in the cereals and standard all-the-year-round vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, etc., it would always be better to bring them from Oregon and Washington, where they are grown in great abundance and at cheap rates. It is said that at Sitka, which almost directly faces the Pacific Ocean, that local green or fresh vegetables can be had for a longer period than in any of the Northern States, and I was told that one gentleman had gathered fresh cauliflower from his garden for his Christmas dinner. All sorts of garden "truck" could be raised in this southeastern part of Alaska wherever a level piece of ground could be found, but it is so mountainous that not much of that kind of soil can be found; although I saw a very good-looking garden of considerable size near Juneau City when I was there last, and I suppose that a thorough examination would reveal a large number of such places if the population of this part justified their being worked.

Between the Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets is a large level space where places that might rise to the dignity of being called farms could be cultivated, but I know of no other place like it. Even in the Yukon valley the hardy vegetables can be raised as turnips, etc., and like all such vegetables grown in cold climates they are more crisp and sweet than those of lower latitudes. But in the broad sense in which the word agriculture is used, that is the raising of great crops for supplying a dense population or for export Alaska will never amount to much, although, on the other hand, it can be said in the same sentence that agricultural fields which fully answer this description are readily accessible by the cheapest of all known transportation, that by good navigable water.

I have been asked so often by people about Alaska for stock raising purposes that I think a few lines on the subject might be interesting, although not very encouraging. There are some grassy plains and prairies along the Yukon river, which become very numerous about the lower part of the great stream, and a single glance at these would lead one to suppose that stock of any kind could find an easy living here during the spring, summer and fall, and that enough hay could be cut for the winter time although that is the longest season of the four. During the summer, however, there are dense swarms of gnats and mosquitoes that would pester more flesh off of a domesticated animal than they could possibly accumulate from the richest herbage in the world, while every now and then an Arctic winter comes along that would freeze to death the toughest and hardest stock that is known.

A few years before I got into that part of Alaska a most destructive winter had swept nearly all the moose from the country, and for miles and miles where they had once been numerous they were no longer to be seen. Now, a country where this same Arctic animal is frozen out I will be slow to recommend for a good stock-raising district.

The Alentian Islands, however, have a much milder climate than many parts of the United States where cattle are raised—it never having been below zero (Fahrenheit scale) on the islands, I believe. The grass on them is excellent and abundant, and good harbors are reasonably numerous in the islands. At first sight, and, as I thought when I was on them, there are no markets near enough to justify stock-raising on these islands, but distance can not be measured altogether in miles and leagues, and when I found that during the shipping season—the summer and fall—there was a steady wind to the southeast to carry ships in that direction to Portland and San Francisco, and that cattle could be carried as cheap to these ports as much that was delivered there, it seemed to me that the Alentian Islands were not so distant as I had first supposed. The day is not far distant when their six thousand square miles of grazing lands will be made available for stock, and unlike other stock ranches they will not be disturbed by incoming settlers, for there is absolutely nothing to tempt them there.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

A Baby Astronomer.

"Mamma," asked little Ralph, "are the stars the moon's little children?"

Ralph's mamma explained the mysteries of the heavenly bodies as well as she could to the child, who drew a long breath as if greatly relieved.

"I'm so glad," he said, "that the moon ain't their mother, for one of them fell out of his crib to night and there wasn't nothing left of him but a great long streak in the sky."

A Sure Way.

"John," asked Mrs. Bentley, "suppose you heard a noise down-stairs and didn't know whether it was the dog or a burglar, would you be so cruel as to send me down to find out?"

"No, dear," said Mr. Bently; "I have a better way than that. I'd wait until next morning. If the silver was gone, I'd know it was burglars, and if the silver was not gone, I'd know it was the dog."

PRESSED CHESTNUTS.

EX-PRESSED—Your former fiance.

RE-PRESSED—Your present one.

DE-PRESSED—The reader of these.

THE difference between the tramp and the wheel is that one was born so and the other made; their likeness consists in the fact that neither goes without some impelling force.

Domestic Cruelty.

He had retired, but she called out after him in a triumphant tone: "There! I've just finished the loveliest Triolet I ever wrote. Shall I read it to you, dear?"

"Thanks, no, my love. I never feel well the next morning when I go to sleep too suddenly at night."

Infallible.

A medical journal says that "a hornet's nest bound on the throat will recover a lost voice." If you can't find the nest, try a hornet.

THE DOG AND THE DIAL.

How a Newfoundland Measured the Minutes and Rebuked a Tardy Mistress.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—One of the best of all the crowded localities in this bustling world of ours to study life and its kaleidoscopic phases, is a railway depot. The swarms of people, ever coming, ever going, supply a newspaper camera with many curious as well as realistic pictures. In the Jersey City station of the great Pennsylvania road one evening recently a lady with her little daughter of tender years and a superb Newfoundland dog formed a charming group.

"Now, Carlo!" said his mistress, "I'm going to get something to eat, and shall be gone ten minutes. You must watch baby!"

The faithful animal took his position beside the child, which was half sitting, half lolling in one of the seats. Presently the little girl, becoming restless, slipped down to the floor and put a dimpled arm confidingly around the dog's neck. Easy going and hurrying persons alike gazed upon the beautiful picture, so worthy the graceful handling of a true artist. Five minutes elapsed. Six, seven, eight, nine were gone. The sagacious dog, released momentarily from the child's loving embrace, turned its gaze toward the restaurant door through which it had seen its mistress pass. Then the noble brute seemed to say communingly to itself:

"Where is she? Time's up!"

Alternately looking at the child and the big blue faced dial, the dog's anxiety increased and he gave vent to several growls. At length he stood up squarely in front of the child, which had again climbed into the seat, and was patting and stroking Carlo's head.

"Don't bark, doggie!" prattled the little girl; "Mama tum soon now!"

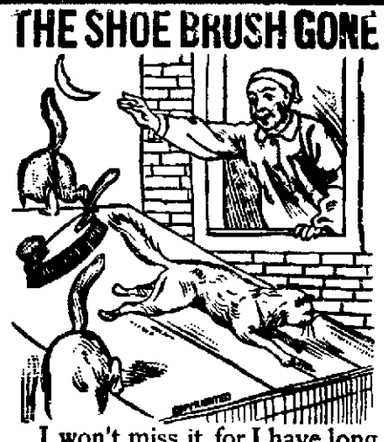
Within three minutes more the lady had appeared, and the satisfaction of handsome and shaggy Carlo was unmistakable. He gamboled joyfully around his mistress, stretching up his fine head proudly for merited caresses, all the while having a strangely reproachful look in his eyes which plainly interpreted the thoughts he was unable to utter in fashionable United States language; and these thoughts were:

"Just like a woman, I declare! If you wanted to eat for a quarter of an hour, why did you tell me that you would return to baby and her guardian in ten minutes?"

One of the gatemen, who had been intently watching the dog's motions, exclaimed to an equally interested tourist: "Well, I've been around this station for a good many years, but never saw the like of that. He's the first dog I've ever known who could tell time from the clock, and he wasn't to be imposed upon, either!"

H. C. L.

THE SHOE BRUSH GONE



I won't miss it, for I have long since adopted an easier and cleanlier way. A bottle of

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and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of labor and shoe leather.

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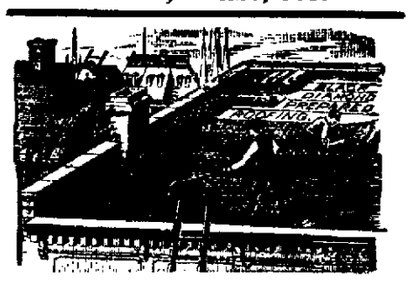

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FARM AND GARDEN

LESSONS FROM EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

A Rack for Feeding Sheep Hay, Roots and Grain, with an Arrangement That Prevents Seeds and Filth Dropping on the Sheep When Fed.

In response to the query of a correspondent for some good plan for a feeding rack for sheep—some arrangement that prevents seeds and filth from hay dropping on the wool while the animals are feeding—Country Gentleman replies by furnishing the following:

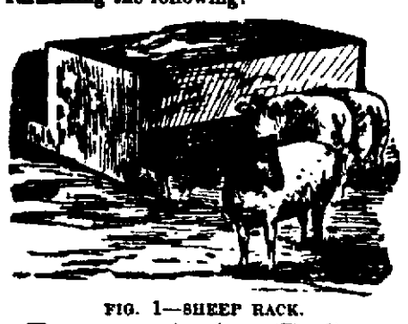


FIG. 1—SHEEP RACK.

The accompanying figure (Fig. 1) represents a feeding where the sheep eat from the troughs on each side below. The tight board prevents hay seed from falling into the wool. The troughs also allow feeding with roots and grain.

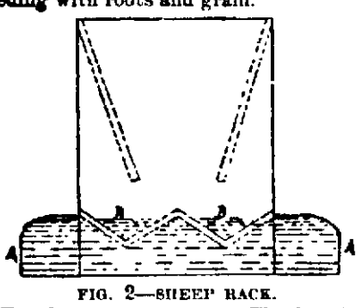


FIG. 2—SHEEP RACK.

Fig. 2 is a cross section. The feet A A should be thick, durable plank, and notched at B B to receive the boards of the troughs. If desired, the wide board may answer as a cover.

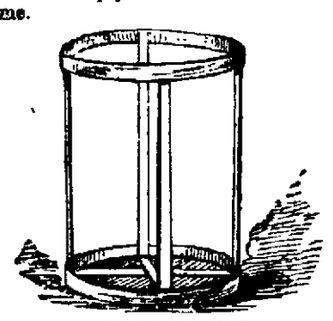
A Word About Fences.

In sections where rail timber is near at hand the cheapest fence is the old fashioned Virginia worm fence, except in cases where there is a market for the timber that makes it more valuable for other purposes. In that case the regulation board fence, with two posts to a sixteen-foot length, and which is too well known to require a description, will be the cheapest and best. In localities where timber is scarce the wire fence is increasing all the time in favor. Farmers who fear injury to stock from the barbs are many of them making a combination fence of boards and wire.

For a hedge fence, the osage orange, all things considered, is the best for all sections where it is not liable to be winter killed. It grows from the seed more readily than the thorns, and in a few years makes an impenetrable fence. It is difficult to root out when once established, and for this reason should not be used for division fences unless they are expected to remain permanently. Hedges require attention and frequent pruning to keep them sightly and under subjection. While they are still well thought of by many, it is doubtful if the hedge fence is increasing in general popularity for farm purposes. In the older settled sections of the country fewer highway fences are being made every year. The opinion is constantly gaining grouud that stock should be fenced in instead of being fenced out.

A California Shipping Coop.

The California Cackler describes the shipping coop here illustrated. The diagram is simply an illustration of the frame.



A SHIPPING COOP.

A coop built on this plan need not weigh over three and one-half to three and three-quarter pounds, and be large enough to carry a trio of games or fowls of medium size anywhere. The coop can be made larger for Asiatics and not weigh over half a pound more.

Take two barrel hoops and six slats or pieces of lath; cross two of the pieces in the bottom hoop; fasten them together in the middle with a clout or wrought nail; fasten the other four to the top hoop with clouts; fasten the lower ends to the bottom hoop by driving two small nails through them into the hoop end into the ends of the crossed laths, and your frame is completed. Take a piece of coffee sack, or similar stuff, and cut it round and a little larger than the bottom hoop; lash or sew it to the bottom hoop and to the cross pieces. Take canvas, muslin, ticking or whatever you wish to cover it with, and draw it around and lash it to the bottom and top hoops; cut a piece of cloth round to cover the top; cut the top piece in two across the middle after it is put on; this will give an opening to put the fowls into the coop, after which the aperture can be laced or sewed together. If the fowls are to go any distance, feed will be necessary, of course. To provide for this, sew a pocket on the outside that will hold a pint or more; inside sew another pocket, with the bottom just even with the bottom of the outside pocket, the inside pocket to be but about two inches deep. Cut or punch a small hole through the side of the coop to connect the two pockets; put the feed into the outside pocket and it will run through only as fast as the fowls eat it from the inside pocket. Wire a drinking cup to one of the upright slats and to the top hoop, so that it will project half out and half in the coop.

A coop 20 inches across and 22 inches high will weigh 3¼ pounds and be large enough for a trio of games. If the fowls are to go on a short journey do not put in the feed and drinking cup.

Waldo F. Brown is credited with saying: "I believe the best succulent food during the fall is pumpkins. I have fed them for many years, and have never been disappointed in the result. Whenever you can get your hogs to take one good square meal a day of pumpkins you may be sure they will eat and digest a large amount of corn, and gain rapidly."

AN INTERESTING POTATO CONTEST.

Potatoes Grown by the Trench System of Cultivation.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker last winter made the statement that if he could not raise at the rate of over 700 bushels of potatoes to the acre on a given plot in his experiment grounds by what is known as the Rural trench system of cultivation, let the season be favorable or unfavorable, he would forfeit $50, if any one would pay the same amount in case of his success—the money in either event to be donated to some charitable purpose. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, the editor of The Farm Journal. It was agreed that the result of the contest should be determined by the following judges: W. A. Stiles, editor of Garden and Forest, New York; Dr. Peter Collier, director of the New York experimental station, Geneva, N. Y.; Thomas S. Burr, Plainfield, N. J.; Peter T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.; J. G. Webb, River Edge, N. J., and L. C. Benedict, agricultural editor of The New York World.

The contest potatoes were planted April 20, and cultivated according to the trench system, approved by Mr. Carman, and for several years practiced with unvarying and satisfactory results. The crop was harvested, measured and duly decided upon Sept. 28 by the judges appointed, in the presence of some thirty guests, including Peter Henderson, the well known New York seedsman; C. V. Mapes, of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano company; W. H. Bowker, of the Bowker Fertilizer company; Dr. F. M. Hexamer, editor of The American Agriculturist; J. C. Haviland, representing The Farm Journal, and E. Williams, the veteran horticulturist, of Montclair, N. J.

The contest plot contained five rows, each thirty-three feet long, three inches apart from center to center, on specially prepared ground on which potatoes had been grown for twelve successive years During this entire period it received not over fifty tons of horse manure per acre. The applications of fertilizers each year have been liberal, the average being probably not less than 1,200 pounds (at that rate) per acre The rows or trenches, as these are called to distinguish them from the ordinary plantings, were dug eight inches deep and one foot wide. Mapes' potato manure was mixed with the soil in the bottom at the rate of 880 pounds to the acre. On this the seed, cut three strong eyes to the piece, was planted in hills one foot apart; then a light covering of soil on the seed and an additional amount of the fertilizer to make it equal to 1,760 pounds to the acre, when the trenches were filled to the surface with the earth taken out.

One of these trenches was planted with a potato known as the Rural New Yorker No. 2, two with Rural New Yorker No. 3 and two with Rural New Yorker No 4. Unfortunately for the contest, the flea beetle which has done much damage to the potato crop this season in certain portions of New Jersey and elsewhere, attacked the foliage of No. 3, occupying two-fifths of the plot, and destroyed it before the earliest potatoes began to mature. Variety No. 4, also two-fifths of the plot, was attacked in a similar manner later on and the foliage mostly killed some three or four weeks previous to the maturity of the tubers. The plants of Rural New Yorker No. 2 were less injured than either of the other varieties and the foliage was alive in the early part of September.

The production of the three varieties numbered as R. N. Y. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, grown in the five trenches and stated in round numbers, was as follows: The two trenches of No 4 yielded respectively at the rate of 633 and 605 bushels to the acre. The tubers were large and well shaped and were generally of merchantable size. The two trenches of No. 3 (the ones most injured) followed with a comparatively small yield, at the rate of 298 and 253 bushels to the acre. The mammoth yield, which brought joy to Mr. Carman, although he was disappointed on the entire plot, was made by No. 2, which weighed out at the rate of 1,076 bushels to the acre. The tubers were large, quite uniform in size and perfect in condition. One of the noticeable things about this number was the unusual absence of sma. or unmerchantable sizes.

The committee made a certificate for the whole plot at the rate of 583 bushels to the acre. This total, while falling below the yield specified in the challenge, is in point of fact a notable one in view of the attack of the unforeseen and unconquerable enemy which destroyed the No. 3 plants before the tubers were a quarter grown, considerably injured the No. 4 plants and those of No. 2 somewhat.

Mr. Carman favors the trench culture because it supplies a mellow and congenial medium for the growth of the roots, which may extend where they will without obstruction, and because moisture is preserved by the increased porosity. Again, the tubers are less crowded and more shapely than when planted the old way, and in the level system the rain is not shed off from the hills, but goes down where it will do the most good.

Things Worth Knowing

The bulletins issued from the Kentucky station will be mailed to any citizen of that state who sends his name and address for that purpose to "Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station," Lexington, Ky.

Illinois is the leading brown corn producing state.

Droves of dehorned steers are now appearing in the Chicago market.

Hemlock or spruce boughs are recommended as a good covering for the strawberry patch in the garden.

A little green food, a few apples, beets, potatoes or other roots given to the cow occasionally will help to keep her healthy and maintain the flow of milk.

Kindness to stock is a paying investment.

With a little meal the dairyman may grow and fatten a pig for each cow twice a year, increase the fertility of his farm, and do away with so many months of unprofitable feeding just to support life.

The production of lambs for market, in any of the more thickly settled sections of the country, if conducted with intelligence, cannot fail to be profitable

The reduction of postage on seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., from one cent per ounce to one cent for two ounces is now an accomplished fact.

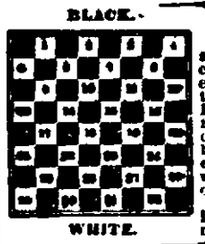
A "jute bagging trust" attempted to force the cotton planters of the south to pay exorbitant prices for the jute bagging used as a covering for cotton bales. Experiments have been made with coarse cotton sheeting, which is much cheaper, and which is considered satisfactory by the New York Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton association. Thus the cheap sheeting will doubtless largely take the place of artificially dear jute bagging.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 481 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the Ed.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

OCTOBER 27, 1888.

Mr. A. Sheean writes: "Kindly say through your valuable column that I would be pleased to hear from all players in Cleveland, O., and vicinity in regard to organizing a checker club in our city at once." Call or address him at 36 Water street, Cleveland, O Since "Our Column" has been in the field it has been instrumental in forming over sixteen different checker clubs in America, and we request that the lovers of our scientific game at once promptly in forming a checker club at Cleveland, O.

JUST OUT OF PRESS. "Anderson's Second Edition," revised, to any address, $1.50.

Dr. W. E. Truax wrote to F. M. Bradt asking "what was the lowest amount he would play for." His question was promptly answered, but as yet nothing has been heard from the doctor. The *Poultry Journal*, in alluding to it, says: "It is remarkably quiet up in the neighborhood of Beckenridge, Minn., of late. Wonder if the doctor was making a bluff!"

Our correspondent, Zach Brogan, of Leavenworth, Kan., visited Kansas City with the intent on of having a contest with the Ajeeb, but was disappointed upon hearing that it was locked up in a room. The managers of it must have heard of Brogan's abilities in the checker line!

What They Say About "Our Column."

The Pittsburgh *Life* says: "'Our Column' has the neatest diagrams in the country. J. T. is the man of progressive ideas, and is continually studying up some new idea for the boys."

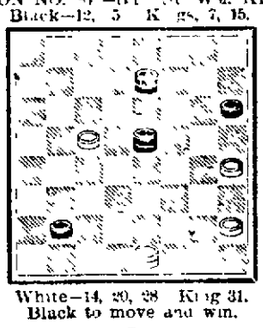
The Syracuse *Herald* contains the following: "Players agree in pronouncing Denvir's column the neatest and one of the best published."

J. T. Denvir, the wide awake checker editor of "Our Column," says the *Daily News*, has secured the finest diagrams for his column we have ever seen Bro. D. is the best and the editor that tries to follow him has got to "scratch gravel." Long may his column come to our table.

POSITION NO 81—BY W. C. BELDEN.

White—3, 18, 21, 26, 29, 32.
Black to move and win.

POSITION NO. 84—BY MR. WM. KELLER.
Black—12, 5 Kings, 7, 15.



White—14, 20, 28 King 31.
Black to move and win.

GAME No. 79.—BRISTOL-23-18 LINE.
By D. L. Gorton and L. P. Ketchum. Supplementary to and correcting variation 1 of game No. 54.

11..16	15..24	14..18	1..5	31..26
23..18	28..19	17..14	25..22	1..6
16..20	4..8	10..17	14 18	2..9
24..19	17..13	21..14	22 15	13..6
9..14	8 11	19..24	5..14	24..27
18..9	27..23	14..9	21 26	32..23
5..14	11..15	7..10	14..18	26..19
22..17	19..16	16..11	21..17	6..2
8..11	12..19	*)10..14	1 18 22	19..15
25..22	23..16	a)b)25..22	2 15 10	B. wins.
11..15	15..19	18..25	3 22..31(c	
29..25	22..17	30..21	10 1	

Variation 1.

26..23	27..31	11..8	2..7	4..8
18..27	23 19	23 16	5..2	y)15..22
32..23	14..18(S	30..25	7 10	8..15
24..27	19 16	27..18	w) 8..4	6..9
31..24	31 27	8..4	15..11	B. wins.
20..27	16..12	18..15	x)2..18	
9..5	18 23	4..8	10..15	

Variation 2.

25..21	31..24	17..1	6..1	5..9
1..5	21 27	5..14	14..17	14..18
30..27	2..2?(t	1..6(z	21..14	1..6
24..27	27..31	2..9	18..9	18..15
32 23	22..17	13..6	1..5	B. wins.
18..27	31 22	22..18	9..14	

Variation 3.

26..22	22..17	30..23	14..10	11..7
18..23	27..31	31..26	23..18	15..11
25..21(4	17..14	3..18	9..6	7..2
24..27	6..15	15..22	2..9	B. wins.
31..24	21 17	17..14	13..6	
20..27	23..26	26..23	18..15	

Variation 4.

11..7	14..17	9..5	10..14	11..7
8..10	32..23	31..26	15..11	2..11
31..26	17..26	22..18	22..18	16..7
24..27	1k)25..22(5	26..22(6	19..16	14..17
26..19	26..31	18 15	18..27	B. wins.

Variation 5.

9..5	16..11	11..6	8..4	3..10
10..14	27..24	14..18	24..28	6..15
19..16	19..16	25..21	12..8	17..14
26..31(2 k	24..19	18..22	16..11	11..7
23..19	16..12	21..17	8..3	B. wins.
31..27	19..16	20 24	2..7	

Variation 6.

20..24	24..28	28..32	32..28	3..8
18..15	15..11	11..8	8..3	B. wins.

(*) Solution to Position No. 78

(a) 22-18, 2-7, 28-19, 7-23, 26-19, 1-5. B. wins.

(b) 9-5, 24-27, 31-24, 20-8, 32-23, 18-27, 26-23, 27-31, 23-19, 14-18, same as Variation 1 at S.

(c) At points marked "c" the wrong jump gives W. a chance to draw.

(w) 22-17, 15-18. B. wins.

(x) 22-17, 19-14. B. wins.

(v) 11-4, 18-11, 6-10. B. wins.

(z) 1-5, 22-18, 5-9, 18-15, 9-18, 15-22. B. wins.

(t) 26-22, 27-31, 22-17, 14-18, 17-14, 31-26. B. wins.

☞ POSITIONS ARISING at 1 K in variation 4, by 19-15, 10-9, 24-16, 26-31, 9-5, 31-27 and at 2 K in variation 5, by 14-18, 23-14, 20-24, 31-23, 6-9, 13-6, 2-27 make very interesting plays which I wish to reserve for Brother Ketchum.

This position is so prolific in fine play, that out of some fifty variations, the author has attempted but an incomplete synopsis of the many beautiful intricacies this problem affords.

The effort has not been made to "crush" whites; but to show how, by *liberal* play, as in last half variation 4, and by seemingly *risky* play, as in variation 2, and by *unusual* play in the opening moves of variation 4, such lines may be sometimes—frequently—followed to success through a galaxy of beautiful intricacies; a few only of which have been given above.

D. L. GORTON, Iowa City, Ia.

GAME NO. 80.—"OLD FOURTEENTH."

The following remarkable game was played at the Chicago Checker Club in September, 1888, between Percy M. Bradt, of Omro, Wis., and L. B. Starkweather, of Chicago, Ill. Bradt's move.

11..15	28..24	11..18	7..2	14..18
23..19	11 15	23..19	5..9	f)15..10
8..11	30..26	22..26(d	16..11	6..15
22..17	8..11	31..15	22..26	20..16
4..8	32..28	13..22	11..8	13..19
17..13	18..22(b	20..16	26..30	2..6
9..14	26..17	14..17	8..4	8..12
26..23	9..13	21..14	30..26	2..31
15..18	25..22	10..17	4..8	19..23
24..20	1..6	15..11	26 22	27..24
6..9(a	22..18(c	7..10	24..20	23..27
13..6	15..22	11..7	22..6	1)24..19
2..9	19..15	10..14(e	19..15	Drawn.

(a) A move not to be found in the books.

(b) A startling surprise

(c) Experience has taught Mr. Starkweather to be somewhat liberal.

(d) Percy is also troubled with liberality.

(e) Holding the fort.

(f) A beautiful stroke which should have won the game.

Variation 1—By L. B. Starkweather.

24..20(g	15..19	20..16	12..19	25..22
27..32	26..31	19..23	31..25	W. wins.
31..26	18..22	31..27	19..23	

(g) Solution to position No. 83.

Outrageous Work in the Pension Office.

The present administration has been guilty of a good many disgusting and outrageous performances in connection with an effort to justify its actions before the people, but it has done nothing more brazenly partisan than to employ the clerks of the pension department in composing a campaign document indorsing the president's vetoes of pension bills. While these clerks have been at work compiling figures and making extracts from certain records of the pension office, the ordinary business has been permitted to suffer, and the work of the office, already far behind, has been suffered to lag still more. We would like to know whether the United States pay salaries for the compilation of political documents, and if so, why the Republicans, the Prohibitionists, or the Labor parties are not entitled to similar privileges.

The fact that the president or his campaign managers feel that a defense is necessary confirms the Republican assertion that the vetoes were unjust. Cleveland knows that he has never treated the soldier with the great regard that he should. He has no sympathy with him or his cause. As election day approaches he hypocritically whimpers for his vote and converts the pension office into a political machine, hampering and delaying the work for which it was established.—Cleveland Leader.

The Workingman's View.

I am a high tariff man and protectionist and for the reason that I am an American and a friend of American labor. No workingman has ever called for a reduction and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering We want protection from one end of the country to the other; touch not the tariff, raise the tariff so high that not a single foreign article of foreign manufacture can come in.—T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Knights of Labor.

Honest but Imprudent.

The bold declarations of Judge Thurman against tariff of every description entitle him to the thanks of the Republican party. The judge is no hypocrite; he knows his party text and he sticks to it like a man, without deception or evasion. Let Mr. Cleveland follow his courageous example.—Philadelphia Press

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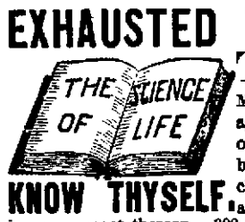

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AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

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MASSILLON O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

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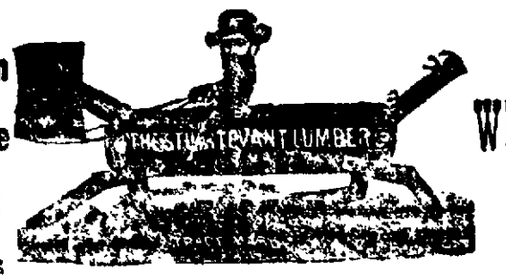

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CANAL FULTON.

Rev. Father Lindensmith, a former pastor here, will assist at the service on All Saints' day, November 1.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Stover, one of our highly respected pioneers, brought many strangers to our place Sunday of last week, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. Raber Mr. and Mrs A Miller and Messrs. William and Jacob Hawk, of Greentown; S. A. Conrad and wife and R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon; John Danner and daughter, of Canton; Miss Allie Jones, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swigart, of Copley; Mrs. Gates Babcock, of Akron, and Mr. Geo. Hart, of Cuyahoga Falls.

With this issue of THE INDEPENDENT we remove our name from the list of its local correspondents. In parting we would say that we appreciated the courtesy of forbearing publishers, patient readers and ambitious contributors. One of the last said of us: "He strikes straight from the shoulder." Thank you, kind confrere, we accept the compliment, and never ask for a higher.

DALTON.

The day of election draws near, and the Prohibitionists are getting scarce and Democracy will be a thing of the past. Harrison and Morton will be well supported here

On last Thursday night M. L. Smyser and Ex Judge Isaac Johnson spoke to the largest indoor political meeting ever held in Dalton. Mr Smyser is the Republican candidate for congress in this district.

Last night the local going east dropped a car on the mill siding, which ran against some other cars, breaking about one thousand gallons of crockery, all in twenty-gallon crocks

On last Friday, at 11 30 a. m., Amanda M., wife of Jacob S. Fiscus, died at her home one mile east of East Greenville, of consumption, after an illness of ten years. She was aged 44 years, three months and 15 days. The funeral was held at Sixteen church, the Rev. Kast, of West Brookfield, officiating, and the church was crowded with friends and relations.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

Mrs. Jacob Weisgarber is not improving any in the way of recovery from her long-continued illness.

Mr. B. C. Shilling visited with his parents on Sunday, returning to Canton on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Henry Rodocker, of Defiance county, Ohio, has been calling on relatives and friends here and in Massillon the past few weeks.

Corn husking is in order, and these latter bright days facilitate the work greatly.

The district school at Stands' resumed regular sessions on Monday last, after a week's vacation owing to the illness of the teacher, Mr. Weiger.

Mr. W. D. Oberlin contemplates placing farm buildings and conveniences on his farm this autumn and winter.

Preaching services have been announced for the reformed churches of Sixteen and Stands's, Sabbath one week, to be conducted by Rev. Ely.

Mr. William Rodocker left last week on a tour of inspection through Indiana, with a view of selecting a location, to which he will remove his family the approaching spring.

NAVARRE.

Miss Sadie Smiley, of the class of '88, is here visiting her old friends.

Rev. Weeks, of Shelby, O., spent a couple days here and vicinity, with a view of accepting a call to the Lutheran church.

Navarre schools seem to be in a very flourishing condition this year. New scholars from the country are coming in to attend the high school nearly every week.

We have had a number of deaths lately. The first was Mrs. Isabella Robinson, a mute, who died on Sunday morning, aged seventy-seven years. The funeral was held at the M. E. church Tuesday afternoon The next death was that of George Washington Henline, who had been suffering for some time with consumption. He died Sunday night during a hemorrhage. Mr. Henline was a prominent citizen and soldier. His funeral took place from the Reformed church, Revs. House, Watson and Cecil officiating. The S. of V. from Massillon and the members of the post from here and there followed in a body to the beat of the drum, and took charge of the services at the cemetery, the S. of V. firing three volleys over the grave.

CHAPMAN

The organization of a K. of P. lodge at North Lawrence was completed on Wednesday evening, October 24, with thirty-eight charter members.

The late Fulton correspondent to THE INDEPENDENT made a mistake when he classed us among the "ambitious" correspondents, for such is not the case.

George F. Pollock, of Washington, D. C., arrived at the home of his parents, in North Lawrence, last Sunday, looking well and hearty. An elegant dinner awaited his coming, and the entire family circle had a pleasant time.

Our mines have been idle the last two days, owing to a scarcity of flats. The five cents a ton advance took place Thursday and caused quite a run on the retail trade Wednesday there by saving a shilling a ton. That is the Republican principle of true protection of home industry.

William Stevens, one of our old timers, dropped in on us for a few days while on his way from Roslyn, W. T., to England, where he has gone for a visit only.

Mrs. Johanna Pollock is seriously ill with apoplexy. Dr. Gardner, the attending physician, says her recovery is extremely doubtful. She is an aged lady with no friends in this country but the kind neighbors are rendering the necessary aid.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Otto Jones had his hand mashed at Will Ralston's sale, by having it caught in the cogs of a mower wheel.

Will Ralston will move to Dalton next Tuesday, where he will engage in the hardware business. Brookfield loses a good citizen, but what is our loss is Dalton's gain. His many friends wish him success in his new field of labor.

The following is the programme for the next teachers' institute, to be held at this place, Saturday, November 17 "Indoor Recreations" Miss Nellie King; "Beginners in Arithmetic," Ed. G. Bowers; "Orthography," Maurice Smith, A. J. Mayer, George Snavely, each one to give his method of teaching; "Writing—Position and Movement," H. L. D. Fiscus; "Literature," Miss Jessie McIsaac; "United States History—Reconstruction Period," T. H. Smith Two sessions will be held, one in the afternoon at 1 o'clock, and the other in the evening All friends of education are invited.

This is the last issue of THE INDEPENDENT before the election An almost overwhelming number of contributions of different sorts, and all to the point, have had to be omitted simply because space for them could not be found. Hoping that every reader will vote an unscratched Republican national, state, district and county ticket, THE INDEPENDENT will bind its peace until the result is known.

She Broke the Engagement

Because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had aden, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex And so their two young lives drifted apart How nee less, how cruel! Had she taken Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure.—Peck Bros., Druggists Grand Rapids, Mich.

My hearing, which has been very defective for years, has greatly improved since I have been using Ely's Cream Balm, and I feel quite confident that a permanent cure will be effected.—Rev B. E Mayo, Table Rock, Pawnee county, Nebraska.

Joe McAuliffe says he is ready to meet Kilrain, or any other man, for five thousand dollars a side, after his match with Jackson in December

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without labels, wrappers, or in a mutilated or defaced package, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price, you can rest assured that there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous and worthless counterfeit Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken package.

Experienced turfmen claim that on a good track and warm day Guy is now able to lower the record of Maud S.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also creates a good appetite,

Five thousand witnessed the race between Prince Wilkes and Patron at Nashville Wednesday. Wilkes was the favorite in the pools, and won the race in three straight heats. The first heat was closely contested. Wilkes going under the wire but half a length ahead, but in the second and third heats Patron behaved badly. Time 2.15½, 2.20, and 2.18½.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Our Chicago and Denver Express.

Commencing Sunday, October 28th, the only exclusive through Pullman Car Line from Chicago to Denver, via Council Bluffs and Omaha, will be established over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific railways, on the following time schedule: Leave Chicago, daily, 10.40 p. m.; arrive Council Bluffs, 6.50 p. m.; arrive Omaha, 7:05 p. m.; leave Omaha, 8 00 p. m.; arrive Denver (second day) 5:25 p. m. This train makes direct connection with all trains from the east, arriving in Chicago at night. Sleeping car fare $6.00. Excursion tickets to all Colorado points now on sale.

155-10t

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Columbus Brakeman Meets a Horrible Death at South Charleston.

COLUMBUS, October 31.—Intelligence was received in this city yesterday of a fatal accident on the Little Miami railroad at South Charleston yesterday, the victim being Alonzo L. Lane, a brakeman residing on Maple street, this city. It seems from what can be learned, that Lane was on a train bound for Cincinnati, and that it became his duty to uncouple the engine at South Charleston. He had pulled the coupling pin and was in the act of mounting a car when the accident occurred. A spike had been driven into the car to answer for a holding place, instead of the climbing rods that should have been there. The spike came out under his hand, and the poor fellow was precipitated under the cars, the entire train passing over him and cutting his body in two. Deceased was a young man twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, single, and the only support of his mother, who lives at 135 West Maple street.

Mr. A. R. Taylor, a friend of the deceased, went to South Charleston to bring the remains to this city.

Mrs. Lane was out of the city and was telegraphed the fate of her son. After arriving at the depot she fainted from grief and excitement. Everything possible was done for her, and she soon recovered and was taken home

LYNCHING OF ADAMS

And "Dutchie" on Snake River.—Their Hanging a Cowardly Murder.

CHEYENNE, WYO. T., October 31.—Further particulars of the double lynching on Snake river, Carbon county, last week, have reached here. The bodies of Adams and "Dutchie," the victims, were discovered by a settler named Davis Phelps, who followed the trail of the masked horsemen from the improvised jail to the place of execution. The mounts of Adams and "Dutchie" were killed, as was also their hunting dog. A coat worn by one of the vigilantes was found near the bodies, and the owner may be identified A coroner's jury is investigating the case. During the inquiry it has been learned that "Dutchie's" name was Charles Lutzier. Robert McIntosh, an old timer in that region, has notified the Governor of Wyoming of the occurrence and urges that the lynchers be punished. He says the hanging of the men was a brutal, cowardly and outrageous murder. Adams was a veteran and came from Illinois where he has a brother and sister and an aged mother. In examining his effects it was learned that he was soon to come into possession of a legacy valued at $40,000.

Morton Denies the Allegation.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Hon. Levi P. Morton when interviewed yesterday as to the allegation that he was engaged during the war in shipping goods to the Bahamas, whence they were shipped to confederate ports by blockade runners, said: "The statement is absolutely false and without the slightest foundation. The statement that there are records in existence proving the allegation is also false."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Theodore Monahan, brakeman, was killed by the cars at Indianapolis

Albert Wallace, colored, was arrested for horse-stealing, at Hodkinsville, Ky.

The supposed murderers of Andrew Morgan, at Xenia, Ind., have been held for murder in the first degree.

Two hundred houses were burned at Huenfeld, Germany, making fifteen hundred people homeless and destitute.

Nathaniel Watts, aged ninety-three, died at Baltimore. He was one of the patriots who repulsed the British attack on that city in 1814.

Thomas Hill, a Detroit commission merchant, suicided by shooting himself in the mouth. It is supposed financial reverses caused the act.

Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer, having served for more than thirty years as a commissioned officer in the army, has been retired from active service.

The civil marriage of the daughter of General Boulanger, was almost the occasion of a riot. The religious ceremoney is expected to be attended with a great demonstration.

A herd of sixty cows was struck by a train near Bolton Notch, Con., and fourteen were killed. The high rate of speed alone saved the train from being hurled down a forty-five foot embankment.

Mrs. Carrie Turner, teaching in the Little Rock university, is supposed to have committed suicide. Mrs. Turner was a daughter of Judge Chamberlain. An unfortunate marriage and separation.

Tom Standiffer, a noted desperado and horse-thief of the Texas Panhandle has been captured by Deputy U. S. Marshal Bowling, and will be taken to Wichita, Kan., on the charge of stealing a herd of ponies.

The Congress committee, before whom the accusation against ex-President Gonzales, of Mexico, has been pending since 1884, reported that there was no foundation for the charge. The Chamber of Deputies approved the report

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Call and get the Low Prices on these Goods.
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THE STUDIOUS MAN.

Out through the gates of Ispahan
One morning rode a studious man.
"Ah, whither bound?" a traveler cried,
Who rested by a fountain side.
"I go to seek," replied the sage,
"The greatest wonder of the age."
"Then from your saddle now descend
And call your journey at an end,
For here within this sack I hold
The greatest wonder bought or sold."
And stooping down, the speaker drew
A cake of IVORY SOAP in view.
"No alkali this soap contains,
It leaves the lace and takes the stains;
It comes from oils, sweet as the rose
That in the palace garden grows;
It floats like cork upon the wave;
With this we may both wash and shave—"
"Enough, enough!" the student cried;
"You've saved me from a longer ride,"
And turning round his wisdom showed,
For back to Ispahan he rode.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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MANDRAKE is powerful in its ... and is invaluable used for ...
BURDOCK has no equal for the cure of Rheumatism, ... and all Skin Diseases, ... and scrofulous, highly ... virtues ... Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

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If you cannot procure ... bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

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My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which ... recommended her to try for ... Her limbs were badly swollen, ... girl was in terrible agony. ... we wound the Plasters about her ... result the swelling was reduced ... quiet and rested. The syrup ... tion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her ... and she is now able to ... around as well as ever. ... bard's Rheumatic Syrup and ... of great merit
Rev. J. ...
Pastor First M. E. Church, ... Mich.
ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. ... 1885. While employed as ... of the ... at Central Railroad Company at ... Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys ... I have been a great sufferer ... consulted the leading physicians ... and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my ... but disease. Suffering under a very severe ... in October last, began taking Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good ... medicine in the ... E. LOVERIDGE, Agent M. C. R. R.
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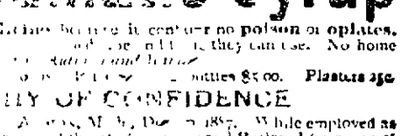

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Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Massillon, Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, praying for the authority and order of said court, to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, the following described real estate of said religious society, the title and control of which is in said petitioners, to wit: Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight, (188), of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty-seven, (237), of the City of Massillon, according to the recent re-numbering of lots in said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of North street, distant westerly thereon eighty-five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street, and running thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to an alley; thence, westwardly with said alley fifty feet; thence, southwardly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to North street; thence, eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning, (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands), and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1888, of said court, after four weeks publication of this notice

JAS. A. HACKETT, ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
E. B. LEIGHLEY, T. CLARKE MILLER,
C. B. ALLMAN, JOSEPH CORNS,
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Dated October 3d, 1888

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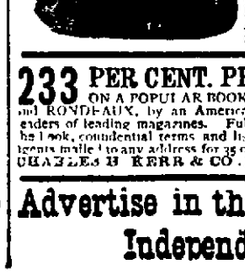

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